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TRANSACTIONS OF THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE

VOL. LVII

PORTRAIT OF THE CHEVALIER, PRESERVED IN LEEK VICARAGE

TRANSACTIONS

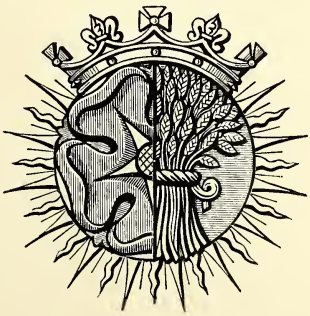
OF THE

HISTORIC SOCIETY

OF

Lancashire and Cheshire

FOR THE YEAR 1905
VOLUME LVII
NEW SERIES—VOLUME XXI



LIVERPOOL
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
1906

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COUNCIL AND OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1906.

(*Corrected to 31st March* 1906.)

President.

THE LORD-LIEUT. OF LANCASHIRE (THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G., G.C.B.)

Vice-Presidents.

THE EARL EGERTON OF TATTON.
THE REV. CANON STEWART, M.A.
JOHN PAUL RYLANDS, F.S.A.
R. D. RADCLIFFE, M.A., F.S.A.

Members of Council.

TO SERVE TO END OF 1906.

W. E. GREGSON.
T. ALGERNON EARLE.
LIEUT.-COL. FISHWICK, F.S.A.
W. FORSHAW WILSON.

TO SERVE TO END OF 1907.

JOHN HARGREAVES.
HENRY PEET, F.S.A.
A. M. ROBINSON.
W. O. ROPER, F.S.A.

TO SERVE TO END OF 1908.

THOMAS GOFFEY.
R. H. CASE, B.A.
J. G. PRENTICE.
LIEUT.-COL. PILKINGTON, F.S.A.

Hon. Treasurer.

F. C. BEAZLEY.

Hon. Librarian.

G. T. SHAW.

Hon. Curator.

W. F. PRICE.

Hon. Secretary and Editor.

WILLIAM FERGUSSON IRVINE, F.S.A.

Hon. Assistant Secretary.

JAMES A. WAITE.

Officers of the Society since Commencement.

Presidents.

1. Right Hon. Francis, 1st Earl of Ellesmere, Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire 1848
2. Right Hon. Charles William, 3rd Earl of Sefton, Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire 1854
3. General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., D.C.L. 1855
4. Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P. 1863
5. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., &c. 1866
6. Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., LL.D., &c. 1869
7. The Very Rev. J. S. Howson, D.D., Dean of Chester 1875
8. Thomas Glazebrook Rylands, F.S.A., &c. 1879
9. Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Oxford, F.S.A. 1885
10. Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Chester, D.D. 1889
11. RIGHT HON. ARTHUR, 16TH EARL OF DERBY, K.G., G.C.B., Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire 1903

Secretaries.

		Assistant Secretaries.
1848.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., and H. C. Pidgeon.	
1851.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., and Rev. Thomas Moore, M.A.	
1854.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.	
1855.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.	Thomas G. Wedgwood.
1856.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.	W. W. Rundell.
1857.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.	J. H. Genn.
1864.	Nicholas Waterhouse.	J. H. Genn.
1867.	David Buxton.	Charles Dyall.
1875.	David Buxton.	[Arthur Wakefield.]
1876.	David Buxton.	Eugenio Londini.
1877.	C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	Eugenio Londini.
1882.	C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	T. N. Morton.
1884.	E. M. Hance, LL.B. R. D. Radcliffe, M.A.	T. N. Morton.
1888.	R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., F.S.A.	T. N. Morton.
1892.	R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., F.S.A.	T. N. Morton. W. F. Irvine.
1898.	R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., F.S.A.	W. F. Irvine. Jas. A. Waite.
1903.	WM. FERGUSSON IRVINE, F.S.A.	JAS. A. WAITE.

Treasurers.

1848.	Thomas Avison, F.S.A.	1886.	H. D. Eshelby, F.S.A.
1860.	William Burke.	1898.	W. E. Gregson.
1867.	John G. Jacob.	1905.	F. C. BEAZLEY.

Librarians. Curators.

	Librarians.	Curators.
1848.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.
1851.	Rev. Thomas Moore, M.A.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.
1859.	David Buxton.	A. C. Gibson, F.S.A.
1867.	Nicholas Waterhouse.	A. C. Gibson, F.S.A.
1869.	Nicholas Waterhouse.	H. Ecroyd Smith.
1871.	John R. Hughes.	H. Ecroyd Smith.
1875.	John R. Hughes.	J. Harris Gibson.
1876.	C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	J. Harris Gibson.
1877.	E. M. Hance, LL.B.	J. Harris Gibson.
1880.	(*Offices in abeyance.*)	
1885.	W. Thompson Watkin.	J. Harris Gibson.
1886.	W. Thompson Watkin.	W. Forshaw Wilson.
1889.	George T. Shaw.	W. C. Ashby Pritt.
1889.	George T. Shaw.	Charles Potter.
1899.	GEORGE T. SHAW.	W. F. PRICE.

List of Honorary Local Secretaries.

LANCASHIRE.

District.	Name.
Bacup	Rev. J. S. Doxey, Christ Church Vicarage, Bacup.
Blackburn	
Blackpool	The Rev. E. Lupton, Crystal Road, South Shore, Blackpool.
Burnley	W. Farrer, Hall Garth, Carnforth.
Carnforth	The Rev. W. B. Grenside, Melling Vicarage, Carnforth.
Clitheroe	A. J. Robinson, Clitheroe Castle, Clitheroe.
Colne	James Carr, Colne.
Denton	The Rev. A. Crofton, Reddish Green.
Haslingden	Henry Stephenson, Haslingden.
Hawkshead	Joseph Rawlinson, Ulverston.
Lancaster	W. O. Roper, F.S.A., Carnforth.
Leigh	W. D. Pink, Lowton.
Leyland	The Rev. W. Stuart White, Esh Vicarage, Durham.
Ormskirk	James Bromley, J.P., The Homestead, Lathom.
Prescot	
Rainford	The Rev. J. Wright Williams, Farnworth.
Ribchester	
Rochdale	Lt.-Col. Fishwick, F.S.A., The Heights, Rochdale.
Sefton	W. E. Gregson, 43 Moor Lane, Great Crosby.
Southport	H. S. Threlfall, 12 London Street, Southport.
Ulverston	
Warrington	Chas. Madeley, The Museum, Warrington.
Whalley and Pendle Hill	W. S. Weeks, Clitheroe.
Wigan	T. R. Ellis, 18 King Street, Wigan.
Winwick and Newton-le-Willows	Rev. J. Carson, Winwick, Newton-le-Willows.
Wray, near Lancaster	Rev. C. L. Reynolds, Wray Vicarage, Lancaster.

CHESHIRE.

Bebington	
Congleton	Robert Head, Congleton.
Holmes Chapel	Rev. H. G. Barnacle, Holmes Chapel.
Hoylake	Rev. Francis Sanders, Hoylake.
Hyde	Rev. J. F. Messenger, Newton Moor Vicarage, Hyde.
Malpas	
Nantwich	James Hall, Lindum House, Nantwich.
Northwich and Middlewich	Wm. Bancroft, Northwich.
Thurstaston	
Wallasey	
Wilmslow	George Pearson, Tythe House, Knutsford.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The thanks of the Society are due, and are hereby gratefully rendered, to the Rev. F. S. Banner for a donation of £6 towards the cost of the illustrations of his paper; to Mr. J. Paul Rylands and Mr. F. C. Beazley for a donation of £2, 2s. towards the cost of illustrating their paper; and to Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, of South Castle Street, Liverpool, for the loan of two blocks for the illustration of Mr. Hughes' paper.

An Index of Archæological Papers, published in 1903 (printed under the direction of the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries), is given at the end of the volume.

The authors of Papers are alone responsible for the facts and opinions in their several communications.

The present volume has been prepared for the press by Wm. Fergusson Irvine, F.S.A., Honorary Secretary and Editor.

N.B.—It is requested that notice be given to the Secretary of any errors, change of address, or death.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

(*Corrected to* 31*st March* 1906.)

The names of Life Members are printed in SMALL CAPITALS, and those of Resident Members have an asterisk attached.

Date of Election.			
1889.	April	4	*Abraham, Miss E. C. Riverham, Grassendale Park, Liverpool.
1902.	Jan.	16	*Abraham, T. Fell. 53 Bidston Road, Birkenhead.
1895.	Nov.	7	*Allwood, T. Massey. Haslemere, Burscough, Ormskirk.
1889.	Jan.	10	*Alsop, J. W., B.A. 16 Bidston Road, Birkenhead.
1903.	Jan.	15	*Arkle, A. H. Elmshurst, Oxton, Birkenhead.
1895.	Feb.	7	Ashworth, Alfred. Horsley Hall, Gresford.
1888.	Mar.	22	*Athenæum Library, Liverpool.
1899.	Jan.	19	*Atkinson, W. J. A. Browside, Gateacre.
1890.	Jan.	23	*Ayrton, William. 9 Cook Street, Liverpool.
1904.	Jan.	14	*Bailey, F. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 51 Grove Street, Liverpool.
1904.	Jan.	14	*Bailey, R. T., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 51 Grove Street, Liverpool.
1886.	Nov.	18	*Banner, John S. Harmood. Ashfield Hall, Neston, Cheshire.
1901.	Nov.	7	*Barlow, W. H. 70 West Bank Road, Birkenhead.
1889.	Mar.	7	*Bartlett, William. St. Clare House, West Derby, Liverpool.
1906.	Mar.	1	*Bate, J. R. Grammar School, Ormskirk.
1899.	Feb.	16	*Beazley, Frank C. Fern Hill, Oxton, Birkenhead. *Hon. Treasurer.*
1896.	Feb.	13	Beeston, Charles S. Long Lane, Aughton, Ormskirk.

Date of Election.	
1891. Dec. 3	*Bell, Henry. Greenfield, West Kirby, Cheshire.
1897. Jan. 28	Bellis, R. North Madoc Street, Llandudno.
1864. Dec. 1	*Benas, B. L. 5 Prince's Avenue, Liverpool.
1889. Mar. 7	*Bencke, Albert Henry, M.A. Oliva, West Derby, Liverpool.
1904. Jan. 14	*Beswick, Hugh. 7 Sweeting Street, Liverpool.
1905. Nov. 2	*Bickerton, T. H., M.D. 88 Rodney Street, Liverpool.
1901. Nov. 7	*Bigland, Alfred. 84 Shrewsbury Road, Birkenhead.
1896. Jan. 16	*Birkenhead Free Public Library. Birkenhead.
1904. Dec. 15	*Birkenhead Young Men's Christian Association. Grange Road, Birkenhead. David Paterson, Hon. Librarian.
1889. Oct. 31	Birmingham Central Free Library. Ratcliff Place, Birmingham.
1870. April 7	Blackburn Free Library. Blackburn.
1891. Feb. 5	Bleckly, William Henry. Thelwall Lea, Warrington.
1888. Mar. 22	Bodleian Library. Oxford.
1890. Nov. 6	*Bootle Free Library. Oriel Road, Bootle.
1888. Mar. 22	Boston Athenæum. Boston, U.S.A.; c/o Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., 43 Gerrard Street, London, W.C.
1889. Jan. 10	Boston Public Library. Boston, U.S.A.; c/o Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.
1903. Dec. 17	*Boult, Cedric R. The Abbey Manor, West Kirby.
1881. Dec. 1	Bourne, Robert W. 18 Hereford Square, London, S.W.
1906. Mar. 1	*Briggs, James B. 55 Bidston Road, Oxton.
1891. Nov. 5	British Museum Library; c/o Messrs. Dulau and Co. 37 Soho Square, London, W.
1901. Nov. 7	*Bromilow, Henry John. Green Bank, Rainhill.
1876. April 20	*Bromley, James. The Homestead, Lathom, Ormskirk.
1902. Nov. 20	*Brooke, Henry. 5 Falkner Square, Liverpool.
1888. Feb. 23	Brooke, Sir Thomas, Bart., F.S.A. Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield.
1904. Jan. 28	*Brunner, Sir John, Bart. Druids Cross, Wavertree.

Date of Election.	
1881. Jan. 27	Burnley Literary and Scientific Club. George Gill, Hon. Treasurer.
1905. June 4	*Burrell, Donald D. Cerrig, Silverdale Road, Oxton.
1904. Nov. 17	*Busby, William. 14 Percy Street, Liverpool.
1903. Dec. 3	*Butterworth, E. W. St. Colmes, West Kirby.
1885. Jan. 22	Caröe, W. D. 94 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.
1900. April 5	*Case, Robert Hope, B.A. 88 Mulgrave Street, Liverpool.
1891. Nov. 5	Castle, Egerton, M.A., F.S.A. 49 Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.
1897. Dec. 2	*Castle, Septimus. Park Lodge, Bidston.
1889. Feb. 21	*Caton, Richard, M.D. Rodney Street, Liverpool.
1888. Dec. 13	Chadwick, Edwin. Mottram Road, Stalybridge.
1905. Dec. 14	*Chambres, George. Cottage Homes, Fazakerley.
1879. Jan. 9	Chetham Library. Manchester.
1893. Feb. 23	Chicago Public Library. Chicago, U.S.A. (Per B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.)
1900. Mar. 29	Chorley Free Public Library. Chorley.
1905. April 11	*Congress, Library of. Washington, U.S.A. (Per Edward G. Allen & Son Ltd., 28 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London.)
1891. Nov. 5	*Cook, Edmund. Oakfield, Abergele.
1902. Nov. 6	*Coventry, Harold. 1 Hamilton Road, New Brighton.
1895. Dec. 5	Crook, John. 6 Waterloo Road, Southport.
1901. April 13	*Crosthwaite, Charles C. The Nook, Town Row, West Derby, Liverpool.
1896. Mar. 26	*Cullen, Hugh, Jun. Oakhill Park, Old Swan, Liverpool.
1906. Mar. 15	*Dalton, John H. Thurnham Hall, near Lancaster.
1906. Mar. 1	*Danson, F. C. 74 Bidston Road, Oxton.
1906. Feb. 1	*Deacon, Stuart. 7 Dudley Road, New Brighton.
1895. Nov. 7	De Hoghton, Sir James, Bart. Hoghton Tower, Preston.
1889. Jan. 10	Dempsey, Miss Ellinor Mary. Sand Hey, Hoylake.
1893. Nov. 30	Derby, The Earl of, K.G., G.C.B., Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire. Knowsley, Prescot. *President.*

Date of Election.			
1892.	Nov.	3	Detroit Public Library. Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. (Per B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.)
1857.	April	23	Devonshire, The Duke of, K.G. Chatsworth, Chesterfield.
1895.	Dec.	5	Dickson, Edmund. 2 Starkie Street, Preston.
1896.	Dec.	3	Duffus, George, M.B. Normanhurst, Woking, Surrey.
1894.	Nov.	15	*Dunthorne, Edwin E. 13 Lord Street, Liverpool.
1888.	Feb.	9	*Earle, T. Algernon. Hartford, Cheshire.
1851.	Jan.	7	Egerton of Tatton, Earl. Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire. *Vice-President.*
1898.	Nov.	3	*Ehrenborg, Harald. 49 Sydenham Street, Liverpool.
1891.	Mar.	19	*Elliot, Robert J. 111 Chatham Street, Liverpool.
1897.	Nov.	4	*Ellis, John W., M.D. 18 Rodney Street, Liverpool.
1891.	Jan.	22	Ellis, Thomas Ratcliffe. 18 King Street, Wigan.
1901.	Feb.	14	*Ellsworth, W. S. Ingleside, Blundellsands, Liverpool.
1889.	Oct.	31	Esdaile, George. The Old Rectory, Platt-in-Rusholme, Manchester.
1878.	Jan.	10	Fairclough, John. Latchford Grange, Warrington.
1891.	Mar.	5	Farrer, William. Hall Garth, Carnforth.
1891.	Feb.	19	ffarington, Col. R. A. Mariebonne, Wigan.
1888.	Nov.	15	*Finney, Charles F. Huyton House, Huyton.
1880.	April	1	*Fishwick, Lieut.-Col. Henry, F.S.A. The Heights, Rochdale.
1891.	Mar.	19	*Fletcher, Mrs. Alfred. Allerton, Liverpool.
1890.	Nov.	6	Formby, John. Formby Hall, Formby.
1891.	Dec.	3	*Fox, John D. 44 Norwood Grove, Liverpool.
1875.	Jan.	7	Garnett, William. Quernmore Park, Lancaster.
1890.	Jan.	9	*Gatehouse, Charles. Westwood, Noctorum, Birkenhead.
1889.	Feb.	21	*Gladstone, Robert. Harrington Street, Liverpool.
1902.	Nov.	6	Gladstone, Robert, Jun., B.C.L., M.A. Woolton Vale, Liverpool.

Date of Election.	
1893. Nov. 2	*Goffey, Thomas. Amalfi, Blundellsands, Liverpool.
1897. Nov. 4	*Goodacre, William. The Park, Ormskirk.
1902. Nov. 6	*Golding, Alfred D. Litherland Park, Liverpool.
1900. Jan. 18	*Gorst, Herbert C. 42 Parkfield Road, Liverpool.
1889. Nov. 14	*Gregson, Wm. Eugene. 43 Moor Lane, Great Crosby.
1854. Aug. 31	Grenside, Rev. William Bent, M.A. Melling Vicarage, Carnforth.
1904. April 14	*Hall, C. Russell, Diocesan Surveyor. Congleton.
1906. Feb. 14	*Hall, Lawrence. 6 Canning Street, Liverpool.
1898. Nov. 3	*Handley, William. Aldersyde, Runcorn.
1890. Nov. 6	*Hannay, A. M. Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
1883. Jan. 25	*Hargreaves, John. The Woodlands, Rock Ferry.
1891. Feb. 5	Head, Robert. West Lodge, Congleton.
1901. Nov. 7	*Hesketh, C. H. B., M.A. The Rookery, North Meols, Southport.
1891. Nov. 5	*Holland, Walter. Carnatic Road, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.
1888. Dec. 13	Hovenden, Robert, F.S.A. Heathcote, Park Hill Road, Croydon.
1890. Jan. 23	Hughes, George. Metropolitan Bank House, Oxford.
1887. Mar. 24	Hutton, Wm. L. *Advertiser* Office, Ormskirk.
1891. Nov. 5	Ireland, National Library of; c/o Messrs. Hodges, Figgis & Co., Dublin.
1890. Nov. 6	*Irvine, Wm. Fergusson. 56 Park Road South, Birkenhead, and 34 Castle Street, Liverpool. *Hon. Secretary.*
1903. Jan. 15	*Jordan, Rev. Andrew. The Presbytery, South Shore, Blackpool.
1890. Nov. 6	*Kent-Green, Mrs. Edward. Eaton Cottage, West Derby, Liverpool.
1890. Nov. 6	Kerfoot-Jones, J. The Bank, Hoylake.
1900. Nov. 29	*Kirby, Edmund Bertram. Overdale, Oxton, Birkenhead.
1897. Nov. 4	Lancaster Free Public Library. Lancaster.
1901. Jan. 17	*Larkin, F. C., F.R.C.S. 54 Rodney Street, Liverpool.

Date of Election.	
1901. Jan. 17	*Lathom, The Earl of. Lathom House, Ormskirk.
1888. Nov. 29	Lawrence, William Frederick, M.A., M.P. Cowesfield House, Salisbury.
1889. Mar. 7	Leeds, Free Public Library of. Leeds.
1903. Dec. 17	*Legge, Charles T. Grosvenor Place, Birkenhead.
1892. Feb. 25	*Lever, William Hesketh. Thornton Manor, Thornton Hough, Cheshire.
1889. Feb. 7	*Lister, Alfred Hamilton. Hillfoot, Breeze Hill, Bootle.
1904. Jan. 28	*Liverpool Free Library, Liverpool. (Peter Cowell, Librarian.)
1902. Jan. 16	*Liverpool Library (Lyceum). Bold Street, Liverpool.
1899. Nov. 2	*Liverpool Reform Club. Liverpool.
1893. Nov. 2	*Livesey, John. Springwood Lodge, Aughton, Ormskirk.
1901. Feb. 1	*Lockett, R. Cyril. 34 Alexandra Drive, Liverpool.
1889. Oct. 31	London, Library of the Corporation of. (Charles Welch, Librarian.) Guildhall, London, E.C.
1906. Mar. 1	*Lowell, Stanley. 38 Bedford Street, Liverpool.
1887. Feb. 10	*Mackay, Professor, M.A., LL.D. The University, Liverpool.
1888. Mar. 22	Manchester Free Reference Library. King Street, Manchester.
1888. Nov. 1	*Mansergh, Jas. Fleming. Clougha, Hargreaves Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
1905. Dec. 14	*Marshall, Isaac. Sarnesfield Court, Weobley, R.S.O.
1898. Jan. 20	*Mason, George Percival. 34 Castle Street, Liverpool.
1904. Mar. 25	*Mayer Free Library, Bebington. (John Harding, Librarian.)
1890. Nov. 6	*Meade-King, Richard R. Sandfield Park, West Derby.
1899. Nov. 2	*Muir, J. R. B., M.A. 17 Willowbank Road, Birkenhead.
1888. Nov. 1	Myres, T. Harrison. 15 Chapel Street, Preston.
1897. Mar. 25	New York, Public Library of. New York, U.S.A.; c/o B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.

Date of Election.	
1893. Feb. 9	Newberry Library. Chicago, U.S.A. (Per B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.)
1905. Nov. 30	*Newstead, Robert, F.L.S. The University, Liverpool.
1874. Dec. 10	Nicholson, Major Edward J. 16 Pulteney Street, Bath.
1905. Feb. 9	*Nowell, Samuel, 17 Rock Park. Rock Ferry.
1889. Feb. 7	Owen, William. Cairo Street Chambers, Warrington.
1888. Mar. 22	Owens' College; c/o J. E. Cornish, Ltd., 16 Ann's Square, Manchester.
1901. Feb. 28	*Paget-Tomlinson, W. S., M.D. The Biggins, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1891. Dec. 17	Parker, Colonel John W. R. Browsholme Hall, Clitheroe.
1891. Feb. 5	Pearson, George. Marsden Sq., Manchester.
1890. Nov. 6	*Peet, Henry, F.S.A. Manor Cottage, 3 Cavendish Road, Birkenhead.
1894. Nov. 1	*Phipps, S. W. Harlescot, Longland Road, Liscard.
1877. Dec. 13	Pierpoint, Robert, M.A. St. Austin's, Warrington.
1890. Dec. 18	Pilkington, Sir George A., Knt. Belle Vue, Lord Street West, Southport.
1886. Nov. 18	*Pilkington, Lieut.-Col. John, F.S.A. Sandown Lane, Wavertree.
1896. Nov. 5	*Pilkington, J. Arthur. Bank House, Maghull.
1900. Mar. 15	*Platt, Miss Edith M., M.A. Standish House, Ivanhoe Road, Liverpool.
1898. Feb. 3	*Poole, Miss M. Ellen. Alsager, Cheshire.
1890. Feb. 20	*Prentice, John George. 56 Bidston Road, Birkenhead.
1892. Feb. 11	*Price, William F. Melliden, Prestatyn.
1889. Feb. 21	*Quiggin, John M. 8 Harrington Street, Liverpool.
1889. Oct. 31	*Radcliffe, Sir David, Knt. Rosebank, Knowsley, Prescot.
1888. Feb. 9	*Radcliffe, Frederick M. 9 Cook Street, Liverpool.
1879. Jan. 8	*Radcliffe, Richard Duncan, M.A., F.S.A. Old Swan, Liverpool. *Vice-President.*
1892. Nov. 3	Radclyffe, C. R. Eustace. The Hyde, Wareham, Dorset.
1904. Aug. 30	*Rees, T. Taliesin, F.R.I.B.A. 2 Alexandra Road, Birkenhead.

Date of Election.	
1891. Feb. 5	Reynolds, Rev. Charles L., M.A. Wray Vicarage, Lancaster.
1889. Jan. 10	Ridgway, John Clare. Daresbury Lodge, Daresbury.
1890. Nov. 6	*Robinson, Arthur Muschamp. Lorne Road, Oxton, Birkenhead.
1891. Nov. 5	*Robinson, Col. Herbert J. Sharnden, Mayfield, Sussex.
1901. April 13	*Rochdale Free Public Library. Rochdale.
1876. April 20	Roper, William O., F.S.A. Yealand Conyers, Carnforth.
1903. Dec. 3	*Royden, E. B. Blyth Lodge, Bromborough.
1889. Oct. 31	Royds, Clement Molyneux. Greenhill, Rochdale.
1901. Nov. 7	Rundell, Towson W. 25 Castle Street, Liverpool.
1888. Nov. 29	*Russell, Sir Edward R., Knt. 6 Abercromby Square, Liverpool.
1870. Nov. 3	*Rylands, John Paul, F.S.A. 2 Charlesville, Birkenhead. *Vice-President.*
1874. Dec. 10	*Rylands, William Harry, F.S.A. 61 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.
1890. Nov. 6	*Ryley, Thomas Cropper. 19 Sweeting Street, Liverpool.
1888. Mar. 22	St. Helens Free Public Library. St. Helens.
1888. Nov. 15	Sandeman, Lieut.-Col. John Glas, M.V.O., Sub-Officer H.M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms. Whin-Hurst, Hayling Island, Havant.
1891. Nov. 19	Sanders, Rev. Francis, M.A. Hoylake Vicarage, Cheshire.
1898. Feb. 3	*Scarisbrick, Sir Charles, Knt. Scarisbrick, Southport.
1894. Nov. 1	*Scott, David. 10 North John Street, Liverpool.
1906. Mar. 29	*Slater, C. A. Fordmoor, Blundell Sands Road, Blundell Sands.
1894. April 5	Sheldon, Alfred S., Town Clerk. Wimbledon.
1897. Nov. 18	Smith, Bernard. Church Road, Rainford.
1892. Nov. 3	*Smith, Rev. Frederick. Island Road, Garston.
1897. Jan. 28	Southport (Atkinson) Free Public Library.
1880. April 1	Stanning, Rev. Joseph Heaton, M.A. The Vicarage, Leigh, Lancashire.
1891. Feb. 5	*Stapleton-Bretherton, Frederick. The Hall, Rainhill.
1899. April 13	*Starkie, Colonel Edmund A. Le Gendre. Huntroyde, Burnley.

Date of Election.	
1876. April 6	*Stewart, Rev. Alexander, M.A., Hon. Canon of Liverpool. 29 Sandon Street, Liverpool. *Vice-President.*
1905. Feb. 23	*Stewart-Brown, R. Fairoaks, Bromborough.
1906. Feb. 15	*Stone, Park N. The Moorings, Little Neston.
1891. Nov. 5	Stonyhurst College, Rev. the Rector of, S.J. Blackburn.
1893. Mar. 9	Stuttard, Thomas. Lawnswood, Swinton Park, Manchester.
1902. Nov. 6	*Sutton, Percy Ryder. 27 Bentley Road, Liverpool.
1898. Nov. 3	*Taylor, Edward Russell. 67 Lord Street, Liverpool.
1889. April 4	Taylor, Henry. Braeside, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.
1887. Feb. 10	Tempest, Mrs. Arthur Cecil. Broughton Hall, Skipton-in-Craven.
1903. Feb. 26	*Ten Bosch, John M. 13 Abercromby Square, Liverpool.
1903. Jan. 15	*Thicknesse, Philip C. 2 East Albert Road, Liverpool.
1905. Nov. 30	*Thompson, A. J. 44 Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
1889. Feb. 21	*Thompson, Edward P. Whitchurch, Salop.
1906. Feb. 1	*Thompson, J. T. 9 Chetwynd Road, Oxton.
1900. Jan. 18	*Thompson, Miss. 4 Abercromby Square, Liverpool.
1886. Nov. 1	Threlfall, Henry S. 1 London Street, Southport.
1890. Nov. 6	Tonge, William Asheton. Disley, Cheshire.
1888. Feb. 23	Toulmin, John. *Guardian* Office, Preston.
1889. Oct. 31	*Turton, Fletcher Thomas. Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.
1903. Mar. 12	*Victoria and Albert Museum Library. South Kensington, London, S.W. (Per Board of Education, Storekeeper's Department, West Kensington.)
1894. Nov. 29	*Vyner, Robert C. de Grey. Newby Hall, Ripon.
1889. Oct. 31	*Wainwright, Thos. T. 13 Union Court, Liverpool.
1894. April 5	Warburton, Rev. William. Altcar Vicarage, Liverpool.
1892. Nov. 3	Warrington Museum. Warrington.
1903. Feb. 12	Watt, Miss. Speke Hall, Garston.
1897. Nov. 4	Wearing, J. W., M.A. Fleet Sq., Lancaster.

Date of Election.	
1904. June 11	*Webb, Walter Henry. 2 Boundary Road, Bidston.
1849. Feb. 1	*Webster, George. Overchurch Hill, Upton, Birkenhead.
1891. Mar. 5	Weeks, W. Self. Church Brow, Clitheroe.
1888. Dec. 13	Weldon, William Henry, *Norroy King of Arms*. College of Arms, London, E.C.
1856. Jan. 3	Welton, Thomas A. Ixworth Court, Palace Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.
1901. Nov. 7	*Whatham, W. R. 24 Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool.
1896. Mar. 26	*Whinnerah, William. 20 Wellington Road, Oxton, Birkenhead.
1897. April 8	White, Richard Prosser, M.D. Standishgate, Wigan.
1891. Feb. 5	White, Rev. W. Stuart, M.A. Esh Vicarage, Durham.
1889. Jan. 10	Wigan Free Library, Wigan.
1906. Mar. 31	*Wilkinson, W. The Limes, Victoria Park, Manchester.
1892. Dec. 15	Williams, Rev. J. Wright, M.A. Farnworth Vicarage, Widnes.
1896. Nov. 19	*Williamson, James. Prescot Road, Aughton.
1885. Nov. 26	*Wilson, W. Forshaw. 50 Cable Road, Hoylake.
1905. Mar. 9	*Withers, R. E. M. 13 Haymans Green, West Derby.
1904. Jan. 28	*Wolstenholme, Chas. M. 71 Park Road South, Birkenhead.
1865. Dec. 7	Wood, Richard Henry, F.S.A., F.R.G.S. Belmont, Sidmouth, S. Devon.
1891. Nov. 19	Woodhouse, Miss E. D. Burghill Court, Hereford.
1892. Nov. 3	Worsley, Philip J. Rodney Lodge, Clifton, Bristol.
1906. Mar. 1	*Wright, Peter. 50 Bidston Road, Oxton.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

1905. May 8	Brownbill, John, M.A. 70 Dallas Road, Lancaster.
1893. Nov. 30	Dolan, Dom Gilbert, O.S.B. St. Benedict's, Ealing, London, W.
1888. Mar. 8	Shaw, George Thomas. Athenæum, Church Street, Liverpool. *Hon. Librarian.*
1894. Nov. 1	Waite, James A. 6 Fairfield Street, Fairfield, Liverpool. *Hon. Assistant Secretary.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Date of Election.	
1870. Sept. 13	Avebury, Lord, F.R.S., F.S.A. High Elms, Hayes, Beckenham, Kent.
1875. Jan. 7	Coughtrey, Millen. London Street, Otago, New Zealand.
1870. Sept. 13	Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, C.B. The Camp, Sunningdale, Berkshire.

LIST OF SOCIETIES IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

Society of Antiquaries of London.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland.

Royal Archæological Institute, London.

Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Kent Archæological Society.

Somersetshire Archæological Society.

Sussex Archæological Society.

Chester Archæological Society.

Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society.

Leicestershire Archæological Society.

Yorkshire Antiquarian and Topographical Association.

Shropshire Archæological Society.

Architectural and Archæological Society of Lincoln and Notts.

Manchester Literary Club.

Suffolk Archæological Institute.

New England Genealogical Society.

County Kildare Archæological Society.

Thoresby Society, Leeds.

TRANSACTIONS

THE EARLY FEE-FARM LEASES OF LIVERPOOL

By Ramsay Muir, M.A.

Read 12th January 1905

AMONG the scanty documents which survive to illustrate the development of municipal liberties in early Liverpool, none are more important or more full of instruction than the series of leases of the fee-farm, the first group of which I propose to examine in this paper. The royal charters, down to that of Charles I., are mere repetitions and confirmations of the original grant of Henry III.; and if we were left to interpret the development of municipal institutions from them alone, we should get little or no guidance. Substantially it may be said that from 1229 to 1626 the only formal grants of powers made by the Crown or other lord to the borough are those contained in the leases; and this being so, it is matter for wonder that none of the historians of Liverpool has ever subjected them to a critical analysis. Picton shows throughout an entire failure to grasp their significance; neither he nor Baines prints more than disconnected abstracts from them. Baines, indeed, promised to give a complete collection of them as an appendix to his history, but the promise remained

unfulfilled, and the first satisfactory and accurate collection of them is that which has been made by Miss Platt for the forthcoming volume of the School of Local History. I have made use of Miss Platt's transcripts in preparing this paper; while for the illustrative material supplied by the Ministers' Accounts of 1323–27 and the great Extent of 1346, which throw a flood of light on the leases, I am indebted to Mr. Farrer, who has generously lent me his transcripts.

Before we proceed to discuss the documents, some preliminary explanations may be necessary.

When a borough obtained by charter rights of self-government, even of the highest type, its freedom was far from being complete. For the king, or whoever was lord of the town, still retained numerous rights, for the enforcement of which it was necessary for him to keep an officer of his own in the town. He drew rents for the holdings of the burgesses, that is to say, the burgages; he took a variety of dues from all non-burgesses trading in the market or fair of the borough; he charged rent for stalls and butchers' shambles; he owned mills in the borough at which all his tenants were bound to have their corn ground; in Liverpool he owned the monopoly of ferry-rights across the Mersey; he was the lord of all the waste round the town; he succeeded to any burgage lands which escheated for lack of heirs; above all, he drew the fees and fines payable in the borough court, and if there were any inhabitants of the town who were not burgesses, that is to say, who did not hold one of the special plots of land called burgages, he could hold for these inhabitants a special court of his own distinct from the borough court. All these rights were sufficiently valuable to make it worth the king's while to keep in the borough a special bailiff of his own, charged with the duty of looking

after them; and the powers of this royal bailiff would tend to overshadow the powers of the elected bailiff of the burgesses. It was naturally the object of every borough to get rid of this intruding officer; and there was only one way in which this could be done. This was, to rent from the king for a lump sum per annum all his rights in the borough—in other words, to *farm* from him the *fee* of the town. Most of the more important English towns contrived in this way to get the fee-farm into their own hands. Some, like Ipswich, were so fortunate as to get a perpetual grant of the fee-farm in return for the annual payment of a fixed sum or *rent*, usually (to begin with) a little above the amount that the king would have made by keeping the collection of the miscellaneous dues in his own hands. But most towns, among which was Liverpool, had to be content with a grant for a defined number of years, or a *lease* of the fee-farm. At the end of the term of the lease its conditions were of course liable to be revised; the *rent* might be raised, or the extent of the rights conveyed by it might be reduced or extended, or the lease might not be renewed at all. Thus the history of the fee-farm lease in any borough is the best guide to the history of the town's self-government. So long as the borough held a lease, it was practically a little self-contained, self-governing community; the ancient customary dues being all collected by the borough officers and paid into the borough chest; the borough court being left with an independent jurisdiction, and the powers of the lord being merged for the time with the powers of the burgess body. And if a borough could obtain a long uninterrupted occupancy of the lease, it would prove difficult in the end to disentangle royal or feudal rights from burgess rights, and the borough would stand to gain in powers.

The history of the fee-farm lease of Liverpool is

of unusual interest, because it went through many vicissitudes; it was early gained, and soon lost; it was regained on very favourable terms, and held for a long period, at the end of which the Crown found it impossible to reclaim some of the rights which it had originally possessed. At the end of the mediæval period the lease passed altogether out of the hands of the burgesses, and into the hands ultimately of the Molyneuxes, with whom consequently constant warfare was waged during the sixteenth century. At every point the story of the lease is intimately bound up with the story of the growth of municipal liberties. It is the long early tenancy of the lease which leads to all the chief developments of the municipal system in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; while the struggles about the lease in the sixteenth century mainly or largely contributed to the final crystallisation of the governmental system of the borough. The subject, therefore, has more than a mere antiquarian interest, and I make no apology for going into it with some elaboration.

When John created the borough of Liverpool in 1207 there is no mention of a lease of the fee-farm. Nor was it possible that there should be, because, the majority of the burgesses being newcomers brought in by the king, there was no organised body capable of bargaining with him. There is, indeed, no account surviving of the royal revenues derived from the infant borough before the year 1223. In that year and the next three William de Ferrers, as Sheriff of Lancaster, pays £9 to the Royal Exchequer as "Rent of Assize of the Borough of Liverpool."[1] "Rent of Assize" means assessed rent—the amount, that is, at which the anticipated revenues of the borough were put

[1] Pipe rolls of these years, quoted in *Lancashire Pipe Rolls* (Record Society).

down in the exchequer books, and for which the sheriff had to account. It is of course possible that the £9 was a rent "assized" upon and paid by the burgesses, in which case it would be equivalent to a fee-farm rent. There are cases known in which a rent of assize was paid directly by the tenants of a manor or borough, but there is nothing to prove that this was the case here; and the probability is that the miscellaneous royal revenues in the town were collected by the sheriff's officers, and that the sheriff took any profits that might be left after the "assized rent" was paid. But a difficult question at once occurs: Can the £9 rent of assize possibly represent the total amount of the royal revenues from the borough? In the *Inquisitio Post Mortem* of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster,[1] in 1296, there is an item, "rent of assize," put down at £8, 7s. 6d. But this is only one among many items, yielding in all £25, and in this case "rent of assize" certainly covers only the burgage rents. The burgages in 1296 numbered 168, which at 1s. each ought to yield £8, 8s.; the difference of 6d. represents only a vacant or unpaid half-burgage. Now, does "rent of assize" in 1223 mean something different from what it means in 1296—something more than burgage rents? These mediæval terms, it must be remembered, were rather loosely used, and changed their significance easily in the course of a century. And in view of the fact that there is no other entry in the pipe roll of 1223 on account of Liverpool, I think we are bound to assume that the term does mean something different in the two documents, and that the £9 represents the total yield of the town. Yet the sum is curiously small. If we deduct the £8, 8s. for burgage rents, only 12s. is left for all the other royal dues, which in 1296

[1] *Inquis. Post Mortem*, 25 Ed. I. 51.

yielded twice as much as the burgage rents. The conclusion would seem to be either that there were not so many as 168 burgages at the beginning of the borough's history, which is a contradiction of the accepted view; or that tenants had not yet been found for many of them. And perhaps we should also make a substantial allowance for cost of collection. Anyway, it is with an "assize rent" of £9 that our story of the borough's fee-farm begins.

Three years after this solitary entry comes the first definite grant of a lease of the fee-farm[1] to the burgesses, which was made by Henry III. at the same time as he granted his great charter. For this lease the burgesses paid a rent of £10 per annum, an apparent rise of £1 on the previous yield of the town. The terms of the lease are very vague, and give us no information as to the rights conveyed. The king lets his vill of Liverpool to farm to his burgesses of Liverpool; that is all. But I think we must assume that these general terms cover a lease of all the royal rights, and one suspects that the bargain was not a bad one for the burgesses. For apart from the probability that the royal rights must have been worth at least £10, they acquired by this lease full control over their own affairs, and stepped at once, so far as privileges were concerned, into the first rank of English boroughs.

But the lease was unfortunately only for a term of four years, and would therefore expire in 1233. And long before that date — indeed only a few months after the grant of the lease — Henry III. had given Liverpool, with the rest of his Lancashire estates, to a powerful baron, Ranulf, Earl of Chester. The town did not return to royal control, except for three brief intervals, during nearly two centuries, passing from Ranulf of Chester to the Ferrers,

[1] Original in the Liverpool Municipal Archives.

Earls of Derby; and, after the confiscation of the last of the Ferrers in 1365, to the great House of Lancaster, in whose possession it remained (except during the last five years of Edward II., after the execution of Thomas of Lancaster), down to the time when the Duchy of Lancaster and the Crown were united in the same person by the accession of Henry IV. in 1399.

Thus the rent of the fee-farm under the lease was, after the first half-year's instalment, paid not at the royal exchequer, but to these new lords; and when the lease expired it was to them that the burgesses had to look for renewal. We have no accounts of the revenues of the Ferrers during the first period, so that we are in almost complete darkness as to the history of the lease. *A priori*, we should be inclined to expect harsher treatment for the burgesses from the neighbouring baron than from the king; for the baron, close at hand, would be more likely to be confident of exacting the uttermost penny by putting in his own officers, than the distant king, for whom the burgesses' rent would often be more profitable than the returns made by officers whom he could not closely supervise. The Ferrers earls devoted a good deal of attention to the borough, and it was almost certainly William de Ferrers who was the founder of the castle. Yet it seems probable that they treated the burgesses with considerable leniency, and renewed the lease from time to time, as it fell in, on the same terms. The evidence, indeed, is scanty; but it is the only evidence we possess on one side or the other. In 1256, Robert de Ferrers being a minor, his estates were administered by Edward, the king's son; and for this one year out of the thirty-seven of the Ferrers' tenancy, Liverpool appears in the royal bailiff's accounts.[1] In this year Henry de Lee,

[1] Ministers' Accounts, 40-41 Henry III., 1094, No. 11.

royal bailiff for the Hundred of West Derby, pays £10 for the "farm of the borough of Liverpool." The entry does not definitely say that the farm is held by the burgesses, but this is the most reasonable interpretation. And though it is dangerous to base too much on a single entry out of so long a series of years, yet the identity of the rent of £10 with the rent under the original lease of 1229 certainly suggests that the lease had been continued on the original terms. Incidentally this entry throws some light upon the nature of the rights included in the farm. The £10 is stated to cover not only burgage rents, but the market tolls and the profits of two water-mills and a windmill, which must have been worked by the burgesses if they held the lease, or sublet by them. The water-mills most probably stood at Eastham, on the stream running down from the Mosslake to the Pool, which was the only running water available for the purpose, and, as Mr. Elton has shown,[1] the original home of milling in Liverpool. It is worth noting, however, that as these mills are included in the rent of 1256, and as there had been no increase in the rent since 1229, it is a reasonable supposition that the mills must have been included in the earlier rent, and must therefore have existed as early as 1229. This dates the earliest known Liverpool mills thirty years earlier than Mr. Elton has ventured to date them.

If the burgesses were gently dealt with by the Ferrers earls in the matter of the lease, they met with very different treatment when the lordship passed to Edmund of Lancaster. Edmund did not even allow them to enjoy the liberties granted to them by charter; during his reign, as they complained in the Quo Warranto trial of 1292,[2]

[1] "History of Corn Milling," vol. iv. p. 127.
[2] *Placita de Quo Warranto*, 381*b*.

they were not even permitted to elect *one* bailiff of their own. The lease they certainly lost; the earl's bailiffs reappear in the town, exacting the uttermost penny; and the loss of the lease is thus contemporaneous with an entire negation of burghal privileges. But if Edmund was a harsh master, he and his officers seem to have done their best to develope the borough's resources. At any rate they contrived to make the town vastly more profitable to its lord than it had hitherto been. In the inquiry into Earl Edmund's lands made after his death in 1296, we get a detailed account of the sums raised by his collectors. They amount in all to £25, and the items of the account deserve enumeration. In the first place there was £8, 7s. 6d. for rent of assize, which, as I have already said, means burgage rents. Two mills yield £3, 6s. 8d.; the ferry, £1, 6s. 8d.; the tolls of markets and fairs, £10; the fines and fees of the courts, £2; and the herbage of the castle garden and the profits of the castle dovecot, 10s. On this account several remarks fall to be made. Every item in the account, with the exception of the yield from the castle garden and dovecot, must have fallen under the earlier leases. The fact that the tolls now yielded as much as the whole farm had earlier produced seems to point to a substantial increase in the trade of the town, probably due to the patronage of the lord, so that baronial tyranny had some compensations. But the increased yield under this head may be otherwise accounted for if we suppose that the earl forced the burgesses themselves to pay dues from which they were exempted by their charters. Again, the sums given under the various heads are in noticeably round figures: the ferry pays 2 marks, the tolls pay £10, the mills pay 5 marks exactly, the courts pay £2. May not these round figures represent a series of separate leases of the various

items constituting the fee-farm? This, indeed, was the mode in which the borough revenues would be most naturally and easily administered. In other words, what the earl has done has been to break up the farm into its constituent elements and to let them out to the highest bidders. For all we know, the burgesses may still have held one or more of these separate farms; perhaps they held the tolls. But even so, the unified control of the burgess body over the whole administration of the borough has been lost.

The policy of Edmund was continued by his successor Thomas of Lancaster, and by Thomas's vassal, Robert de Holland, to whom he granted Liverpool, with other lands, towards the close of his reign. When in 1323 Thomas was executed, and his lands and those of Robert de Holland were confiscated, royal bailiffs again entered into possession, and during the four and a half years which remained of Edward II.'s reign, they continued to administer the town. The careful and detailed accounts[1] which they rendered shed a flood of light upon the administration of the town, and deserve to be examined because of the illumination they give to the story of the lease. Right through the accounts of these years there are six items which remain stationary. These are: (1) Rent of assize, which, as we have seen, means burgage rents, £8, 7s. This represents the rent of 167 burgages. The 168th, which lay in front of the gate of the castle, had in some way fallen in and been regranted by the lord. Because of its advantageous position it pays a higher rent—3s. 6d. in the first year, raised to 4s. in the later years. (2) The second permanent item is the ferry, which renders £2, 16s. 8d. The unvarying amount indicates that the ferry-right was let out to somebody, as it naturally would be,

[1] *L.T.R. Enrolled Accounts*, Miscel., No. 14.

but we are not told who was the tenant of this farm. (3) The third item is farm of two mills, £4, 6s. 8d. These mills are a horse-mill and a wind-mill; the two water-mills of an earlier period having seemingly fallen out of use. The wind-mill, as Mr. Elton has shown, was certainly at Eastham; the horse-mill probably in the town, or perhaps in the castle. (4) The fourth item is 1d. for rent of turbary, a patch of peat moss in the Mosslake which had been granted to the burgesses by Thomas of Lancaster in 1309. This was the first piece of land owned by the borough as a whole. But it may be noted that in granting it Thomas was exercising that right of lordship over the waste which the burgesses were later to dispute; and in paying their nominal rent the burgesses recognised his right. (5) The fifth standing item is 13s. 4d. for the castle dovecot and the fruit of the orchard, which must have been farmed out to some person at this fixed rent, though his name is not given. (6) The sixth item is £10 for the tolls and rent of stalls in the market and fair. Though these tolls must have been a very variable amount, it is notable that the sum yielded by them is the same round sum as in 1296. This suggests that there had been a continuous farm of them. In the accounts under notice we are definitely told that the tolls were farmed for three years to Richard de Sussex, who was a burgess: his name appears in the burgess roll of 1346. There is nothing to say that this farm was not a private venture of his own; nevertheless I am inclined to think that he held it on behalf of the burgess body. Why else should he alone, of all the occupants of small farms, be singled out to be named in the deed? Moreover, it would be very difficult for a private burgess to hold the right of exacting tolls from his fellow-burgesses in their own market: nothing can be imagined more likely

to produce disputes. Farms of mills caused trouble when held by private persons, but a private farm of tolls would be far worse. Again, there is some reason for suspecting that the tolls did not really bring in as much as £10. More than a century later,[1] when the royal bailiffs were collecting them, they could raise only £2; in previous years, they say, the yield had been £6, 13s. 4d. It is true that the trade of the town had declined in the interval, but is it necessary to assume so large a decline? Now it would not be worth the while of a private individual to pay more than the tolls yielded for the privilege of collecting them. But it *would* be worth the while of the burgess-body, or the gild merchant, which is much the same thing; because the payment would give them control over their own markets. Finally, it is worth noting that though the farm is granted to Sussex for three years, it is paid during all the four for which we have an account, and the three years' lease is still quoted by the royal bailiffs as their authority for receiving the fourth payment. This suggests that the lease was regarded as a standing lease. All these reasons, though I confess they are not very conclusive, incline me to the view that Sussex held the farm of tolls on behalf of the burgesses, and that this same farm had been similarly held since 1296 and perhaps before it; so that, though they had lost everything else, the burgesses (perhaps we should say the gild) controlled the market and fairs, which after all were what most nearly concerned their interests.

In addition to these standing items there are two variable items. The first is Pleas and Perquisites of the Court. The yield under this head varies considerably from year to year: 12s. 9d. in 1323, when the returns were only for six months;

[1] In 1449.

it was £4, 17s. 11d. in 1324, £3, 5s. 8d. in 1325, £4, 0s. 6d. in 1326, and £3, 3s. 3d. in 1327. By great good fortune there survives from one of these years—1324–5—a detailed roll of the Court of Liverpool,[1] giving the name of every person fined, the amount of the fine, and his offence. Twelve courts were held during the year at very variable intervals. The amount of the fine is usually 3d. or 4d., whatever the offence; only in one case is Adam son of Symon fined as much as 6s. 8d. "for breach of the peace." Adam must have been a terrible ruffian, for the 6s. 8d. was "in addition to the penalty which was laid upon him," that is to say, it was a payment made to the outraged majesty of the law in addition to the damages he had to make good to the person whom he had assaulted. The commonest offences are non-appearance at the Great Court (12 cases), non-appearance at ordinary courts after summons (13 cases), failure to produce a person for whom surety had been given (20 cases), failure to carry on a case once begun (8 cases), trespass (45 cases), debt or unlawful detention (87 cases), and breaches of the assizes of bread and ale (38 cases—35 beer). But it appears that the court, though it was the borough court held under charter, was presided over by the lord's steward, for we have two cases of "contempt before the steward."

A second variable item consists of fines for entries into lands. These fines amount to 8s. 8d. in 1323, £2, 6s. 2d. in 1324, 15s. 6d. in 1326; no fines were paid in 1325 or 1327. They were paid in the borough court where the new tenant was formally admitted to possession, and the record of each consequently appears in the court roll. The most striking thing about these fines is the smallness of their amount. There are only eight fines

[1] Printed by Mr. Farrer in *Lancashire Court Rolls* (Record Soc., xli.), 77–88.

in all paid during the year 1324–5. Now if we compare this with the roll of the Halmote of West Derby held in the same year,[1] though only five courts were held in all against the twelve in Liverpool, we find that no less than 105 fines were paid, yielding in all £24, 14s. 7d. In Liverpool the payment of a fine of entry is exceptional, in West Derby the fines form by far the most important part of the entries in the roll. Now the largeness of the fines paid at West Derby may be partly accounted for by the fact that the Derby Halmote served also for Everton, Hale, Garston, Wavertree, and Thingwall.[2] But this is not enough in itself to explain so marked a discrepancy. The only explanation is, that in West Derby, as several entries show, the tenant had to pay a succession fine—practically equivalent to a heriot—on succeeding his father; and perhaps also we must assume fines for the renewal of short leases. In Liverpool, on the other hand, no fines seem to have been paid for ordinary succession to inherited lands, but only for admission to new enclosures from the waste or to lands which had lapsed for lack of heirs, or perhaps to lands acquired by purchase by non-burgesses. And this is a remarkable illustration of the freedom of tenure possessed by the Liverpool burgesses.

This item of court fines has, I am afraid, taken us rather far from our main subject. But I must return to the accounts of 1323–7, in which there is yet another point of great importance. All the items thus far enumerated are familiar in their character. They are what we expect to find. But there is a new item which is full of significance. This is the entry of 40s. in the first two years, and

[1] Also printed in *Lancashire Court Rolls*.

[2] *I.e.*, five of the six original "berewicks" (Liverpool being the sixth) which were attached to the Manor of West Derby in 1086.

66s. 8d. in the last three, for "rent of 40 acres in Saltonesmore." Saltonesmore was a part of the waste, recently enclosed. Its precise position cannot be determined, for, curiously enough, though it is mentioned in these accounts, in the court roll of 1324, and in the Extent of 1346, it is not named in any of the numerous deeds of transfer of land preserved by the Moore and Crosse families, which form the chief sources of our information regarding the Liverpool fields. Probably "Saltonesmore" was an official title, replaced in ordinary use by some other name, and perhaps we should recognise it in "the Wetearth" named in the Moore deeds. This doubt, however, makes it difficult to locate the Saltonesmore. Mr. Fergusson Irvine thinks it lay at the northern end of the township, near the Kirkdale boundary, but admits that this is merely a guess. Anyway, it was a recent enclosure; for as there is no mention of it in the Enquiry of 1296, it must have been enclosed and let out to various tenants between that year and 1323. In 1346[1] the total approved area in Saltonesmore had risen to 54 acres, divided between 51 free tenants, holding on the average about ¼ acre apiece, and 47 tenants-at-will, holding on the average rather less than an acre apiece. The names and holdings of all these tenants, as also the names and holdings of all the tenants of burgages, are given in a roll appended to the Extent of 1346; and from an analysis of this roll it appears that, while most of the tenants in Saltonesmore were also tenants of burgages (*i.e.* burgesses), there were 32 of them, chiefly tenants-at-will, who did not hold burgages. It follows that these 32 formed a new class of tenants, holding direct from the earl as lord of the town and of the waste. And they are sufficiently numerous to

[1] "Extent of the Lands of Earl Henry," Addit. MSS. 32,103, *f.* 140.

make it worth the earl's while, when it suited his convenience, to hold a special court for them. No such special court, indeed, was held at this date, as we learn from the court roll of 1324, where tenants in Saltonesmore appear equally with burgesses, and fines for entry to lands in Saltonesmore are paid side by side with fines for entry to lands on the old town-fields. It is worth noting, however, that the one class of lands is always carefully distinguished from the other: "Thomas son of Adam the Clerk" pays 12d. "for entry to 1 acre of land"; but "Alice wife of Robert le Mercer" pays 12d. "for entry to half an acre of land *in Saltesmor*." The explanation of this merging of the two classes of tenants is to be found in the fact that the lord's steward was holding the borough court, and so long as that was the case there was no occasion for holding a special court. But we shall see that a distinct court came into existence when the steward ceased to preside over the borough court for the Saltonesmore tenants. If the borough court and the borough officers were to exercise supremacy over all the inhabitants of the borough, and not merely over the holders of burgages, it had now become more than ever necessary that they should get a lease of the fee-farm, and that the lease should include the lord's rights over the tenants of Saltonesmore.

With the beginning of the reign of Edward III. a new period of greater freedom opens for the burgesses, marked by the grant of a royal confirmation of their charters, which had been over-ridden by Earls Edmund and Thomas. In the same period the burgesses gradually regain control over the fee-farm, at first in part, then in a series of leases of very great interest, exceedingly generous in their terms, and culminating in the great lease of 1394, which marks the highest point attained by the municipal liberties of Liverpool in the Middle Ages. It will

be necessary to trace the steps in this process with some care.

The first stage is indicated in the description of the lord's revenues in Liverpool given in the Extent of the lands of the second Henry of Lancaster, in 1346, after the death of his father, the first Henry. There are several exasperating gaps in the manuscript, some of which come at important points; but in spite of this it forms one of the most important sources of information on mediæval Liverpool.

The most important items in the account of 1346 show a marked increase on the figures of 1327, indicative of a steady growth of prosperity. Thus the wind-mills yield £6, 13s. 4d. as against £4, 6s. 8d.; the tolls at fair and market, £13, 6s. 8d. as against £10; the ferry, £3 as against £2, 16s. 8d. Since 1327 the lord has apparently established a fishing-weir near Toxteth Park which brings him in 6s. a year; and peat-holes in Toxteth yield 6s. 8d. per annum. These are new items. But the most significant thing in the account is that the "ferry, mills, and tolls" are now let together in a single farm, which in preceding years has brought in £24, but is henceforward to produce £26. Unfortunately two gaps conceal important facts; the first the length of the term of the lease of this substantial farm, and the second the name of the farmer. I suggest with all diffidence that the absence of the farmer's name is in itself instructive. May it not be that the farmer was the elected bailiff of the burgesses, acting in their name, and that the gap was left to be filled in with the name of the bailiff on the next election day? In another Extent, two years later, the farm of the ferry, mills, and tolls is definitely attributed to "John son of William del More," a member of the family which so constantly occupied the highest burghal

offices. Now there is nothing in the wording of the deeds to show that John del More did not hold the farm on his own account, but my inclination is to guess that he held it on behalf of the burgesses.

One reason for holding this view is to be found in the increases of the chief items in the account of 1346. These increases are not only large, but they are confined to the mills, tolls, and ferry, which form the elements of the More lease. And the sums are suspiciously round sums: 10 marks for the mills, 10 marks for the market-tolls, 10 marks for the fair. This looks very like the approximate apportionment among the various items of an agreed total. I suspect that the burgesses have made a big bid for the lease, and are paying for it more than the lord could possibly have made out of it on the old system, in order to get freedom. Certainly it would be only the burgess body that would care to pay so highly. Seemingly they paid more than they could afford, for there has to be a reduction after eight years. I am inclined to guess, then, that John del More's lease was really a burgess-lease, an expansion of that smaller lease of the tolls alone, which we have guessed that Richard de Sussex held on their behalf. I shall presently adduce further, though I admit not entirely conclusive, reasons for this view.

If my guess is to be upheld, then, the burgesses have at last got back the fee-farm lease; but it is still far from complete. It does not include the burgage-rents, or the fines and fees of either the borough court or the ducal court, if that was now held separately, or the rents of the tenants on the Saltonesmore, or the herbage of the castle orchard, or the fishery. Some of these were separately let out, as the Extents tell us. The rest might be collected by one of the officers of the castle.

One is inclined to wonder why it is that the

profits of courts are not included in the farm, if it was a farm to the burgess body, whose own borough court supplied the larger part of these profits. One suspects that the reason is that the duke has continued, as in 1324, using the borough court to try the cases of his Saltonesmore tenants, instead of keeping up a special court for them; and that he therefore is afraid of losing control over these tenants if he gives up the profits of the borough court. But if he has done this, what of the burgesses' right of holding their own court under the grant of soc and sac, restored to them after Edmund's usurpation by the charter of 1333? Is it possible that this matter has been compromised by the burgesses holding their own court and the duke's court together under the presidency of their own bailiff, but paying over the fines of both to the ducal bailiff? If that is so—it is of course only a guess, but it is as likely as any other alternative—then one large part of the ducal bailiff's business will have vanished. Another large part of the ducal bailiff's work certainly disappears with the grant of the farm to John del More, if it had not disappeared earlier; for the managing of fairs and markets and the collection of tolls and stallage dues thereat must have formed about the most exacting part of his work. So long as the ducal bailiff held the courts and worked the mills and ferry, and ran the fairs and markets, he must have completely overshadowed the borough's elected bailiff, when the borough was allowed to elect one. The ducal bailiff in these circumstances would be very decidedly *major ballivus*, the greater bailiff. But now, if our guesses are just, his occupation is almost gone; and it seems waste of the ducal money to keep him there at all. Is there any need for him? May he not be superseded by a second bailiff elected by the burgesses, a *major*

ballivus to take the place of the duke's officer, while the original or *minor ballivus* carries on his old functions, whatever they are?

This is all guesswork, no doubt. But it helps to explain a strange thing that happened just about this time, namely, the appearance of a mayor in Liverpool, without any warning, or any grant from the Crown or the duke permitting his election. Mr. Elton has shown[1] that the first recorded mayor, William son of Adam de Liverpool, appears in 1351. He thinks that this date represents the institution of the mayoralty, but he has advanced no arguments in favour of this view, nor has he given any reason why a mayor should appear in 1351 rather than in any other year. At first, as Mr. Elton has shown, the mayor is known simply as *major ballivus*. It is some years before he drops the title *ballivus*, and becomes mayor simply, with a bailiff of his own to help him. But does not our hypothesis suggest a reason *why* the *major ballivus* appears about this time? And have we not ground for expecting that if further documents crop up, Mr. Elton may find himself able to date back his *major ballivus* as early as 1346? Perhaps he may find that the first *major ballivus* was John del More. The *major ballivus*, though elected by the burgesses, is the representative of the duke, and replaces the duke's bailiff, because he is elected to perform the functions rendered necessary by the grant of the lease. It is instructive in this connection to remember that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the mayor's bailiff, as well as the mayor himself, were always regarded as specially representing the Crown, which then of course had replaced the duke. In 1647, for example, Richard Williamson is elected bailiff *for the king and the mayor;*

[1] "Early Recorded Mayors of Liverpool," *Trans. Hist. Soc., Lancashire and Cheshire*, N.S. xviii. 119 *ff.*

John Sturzaker, bailiff for the township and borough.

All this tends to support the view that the burgesses had made a great step forward by 1346, and possibly even earlier; and had acquired a lease of a part, though a very valuable part, of the fee-farm. If, however, this stage of their progress is surrounded by doubt, there is no doubt at all about the next stage, which is marked by the great lease of 1357. The grant of this lease marks a new era in the history of the borough. For a rent of £33, 6s. 8d. seven leading burgesses, most of whom are known to have held the office of mayor, and who certainly acted on behalf of the burgess body at large, obtained a new farm of a very extensive kind.

As the first of a very important series, this lease deserves careful examination. It grants in the first place, "our vill of Liverpool with the appurtenances." This might seem to cover everything, but at any rate it covers the burgage-rents. Whether it covers anything further we shall consider later. Then there are the mills; "all revenues and farms belonging to us in the same town"; the ferry; the perquisites of the courts, which are in future to be held by the grantees of the lease; certain peat-patches in the waste near Toxteth Park, with the right to dig peats; the tolls of markets and fairs; the right of holding the assizes of bread and ale and sundry other judicial powers, including the punishment of breaches of the peace. The sole definite exceptions from the universality of this grant are the profits of the orchard and the herbage of the castle ditch, the forfeitures of the lands and chattels of felons and fugitives, and the right to waifs and strays.

The first comment that occurs on reading this remarkable document is the extraordinary moderation of the rent. All these privileges for £33, when

£26 had been previously paid for the mills, tolls, and ferry alone! Why, the burgage-rents alone more than make up the difference. If we add burgage-rents and a reasonable allowance for profits of courts to the original £26, we get something like £38 as the proper rent. If we further add the Saltonesmore rents, we get over £41. And there are still left out of account the peat-turbaries and perhaps other things. What are we to make of this? It seems to me that the only possible interpretation is that the £26 farm for mills, tolls, and ferry had been far too high, and that the burgesses had found themselves unable to go on paying it. There has been a compromise, whereby they receive wider privileges and pay an increased rent, but a rent not increased in proportion to the privilege.

But a second question suggests itself: Did the farm include the Saltonesmore lands or not? When the duke grants "the vill with its appurtenances" and "all revenues and farms arising within the vill," it might seem that Saltonesmore must have been included. But it is open to question whether Saltonesmore was regarded as being part of the vill. "The vill," like the "Hundred" or the "Shire," is not merely a geographical division, it is a community. Moreover, it is significant that there is no specific mention of Saltonesmore. When the duke descended so far as to particularise the turbaries of peat in the waste as forming part of the farm, one would imagine that he would also name so important a clearing if he intended to include it. On the whole I am inclined to think that the Saltonesmore rents were not included in the farm, the more so because their exclusion reduces, though it does not remove, the difficulty about the amount of the rent. But if the Saltonesmore lands were not included, then the Saltonesmore tenants would not be

subject to the borough court, now no longer held by the steward; and the lord would have to set up a court of his own. Did he do so? He might, of course, not trouble to do so, but let the tenants resort to the borough court as they had been wont. But I think he did. For in the great lease of 1394, to which we shall presently come, the duke specifically grants the right of holding not only the borough court, but also the duke's "particular court"; from which it seems to follow that the dukes had been holding a "particular court" up to that date. And I think that this must have begun when the lease of 1357 put an end to the duke's control over the borough court.

But though there are still considerable qualifications, and though there still remained within the borough an authority representing the lord, the lease of 1357 may be taken as the beginning of a new era in the history of the borough's liberties. The body of burgesses, at any rate, are for their own affairs now an independent, self-governing, self-contained community. The privileges granted by the lease really outweigh those granted by any of the charters, though it should be remembered that only a chartered body of burgesses could have enjoyed them.

Two further possible consequences of this lease remain to be noted. I have already argued that the appearance of a *major ballivus* or embryo mayor was a consequence of the lease of 1346. Is it not possible that his transformation into a full mayor, with a bailiff of his own, was the result of this greater lease, which substantially transferred to him all the main functions of the lord of the town? And there is another suggestion, which I throw out with all diffidence. This lease, and each of its successors, is granted not to the body of burgesses at large, but to a number of individuals, seven in

1357, four in 1394. These were presumably leading burgesses, men of substance possessed of sufficient property to make them safe sureties for payment of the rent. Nearly all of them are known to have held the mayoralty repeatedly. They are individually empowered to hold the court of the borough, so they seem to be regarded as a permanent body. Now in a later period we find that in the ordinary frequent sessions of the borough court, then called the mayor's court in distinction from the Portmoots, which were the more solemn sessions—that in these ordinary sessions there are sitting beside the mayor a mysterious body of men called Aldermen, who later on are found to consist of all the ex-mayors. Is it possible that the leases of this period either caused the institution or encouraged the development of the Court of Aldermen? If so, we have here the key to one of the most vexing problems of Liverpool's institutional history. With this guess, we may leave the lease of 1357.

The lease of 1357 was the beginning of a long occupancy of the fee-farm extending over fifty-four years, apparently without intermission. The lease, which expired in 1367, must have been renewed for seven years; for, though the document itself does not survive, another lease granted by John of Gaunt in 1374 for ten years expressly renews the farm on the terms on which it has hitherto been held, but at 2 marks increase; that is to say, at a rent of £34, 13s. 4d. instead of £33, 6s. 8d. There also exists a grant by John of Gaunt to Rankin d'Ypres dated 1373—that is, before the grant of the 1374 lease—of a pension to be paid out of the rent paid by the borough of Liverpool. It is clear, therefore, that there was continuous tenancy from 1357 to 1384. No lease survives for the period 1384–1394. But considering that this gap is of exactly ten

years, the ordinary term of the lease, I think we are justified in assuming that there was a lease. In 1394 the final grant of this series, and the most striking of all, was made by John of Gaunt. It was for seventeen years, at a rent of 57 marks or £38, an increase of £3, 6s. 8d. This was the highest figure ever reached by the rent of the Liverpool fee-farm, and it probably represents the highest point of prosperity attained by the borough in the Middle Ages. At the same time it is worth noting that it is not safe to take the rents of the leases as in themselves a certain indication of the degree of prosperity of the borough. Both Picton and Baines assume this, and point to the low rents of the next century as proof of the rapid decline of the port. No doubt the port did decline in that period; and the leases do afford evidence of the decline. But the mere figure of the rent is not enough to go upon. For it was determined by the number and nature of the privileges conferred. Thus the rise from £26 in 1346 to £33 in 1357 is amply accounted for by the fact that the burgage rents of £8, 8s. were included in the latter lease and not in the former. If the lease of 1394 was fixed at a higher rent than any of its predecessors, this was because it gave greater privileges than its predecessors; and when we come to examine these privileges, the surprising thing is, not that there was an increase of £3, 6s. 8d., but that the increase was not very much greater.

The lease of 1394 confirms and renews every grant made in 1357, but it adds much that is of the greatest value. The most important additions may be briefly summarised. All the small exceptions made in 1357 are now dropped, and the burgesses take the herbage of the castle ditch, the goods and chattels of fugitives and felons, and waifs and strays. To the judicial powers previously granted is now

added the power of dealing with cases under the recent Statute of Labourers; thus the borough court became supreme in all judicial business short of crimes triable at the assizes. More important, the lessees are empowered to hold "our particular court in the said town." This probably meant that the ducal court was merged once again with the borough court, and that the Saltonesmore tenants were subjected to its jurisdiction. There is now no rival judicial authority left in the town; from boundary to boundary the borough court and the borough officers are alone supreme. And they remain so, henceforward, in spite of attempts to re-introduce the rival court when this great lease fell in. The establishment of the unlimited authority of the borough government over all inhabitants, and not merely all burgesses, marks an advance in burghal powers of the most vital importance. Finally, there is an entirely new grant of supremacy over "the common pasture lying between our said town and our park of Toxteth." This meant that the burgesses obtained lordship over the whole expanse of the waste, where St. George's Hall and Church Street and Bold Street stand to-day. They could enclose patches in it and levy rents for them. And though the lease in due time fell in and was not renewed, they do not seem ever to have lost their control of the waste. It was the origin, as it forms to-day the bulk, of the large and valuable corporation estate which places Liverpool in so favourable a position as compared with other cities like Manchester and Sheffield, which never obtained lordship over the waste. The story of the permanent establishment, even after the lease fell in, of many of the most valuable rights granted by this great deed must be left to be elucidated by the leases of the fifteenth century. With the great grant of John of Gaunt, however, I must for the

time end this study; leaving, perhaps for a future occasion, the numerous and fascinating problems which arise in connection with the leases of the next age. After all, however, the lease of 1394 is a natural stopping-place; for it leaves the borough in the enjoyment of the very highest degree of self-government—a little sovereign commonwealth within its own boundaries. And it proves, I hope, my initial contention that there is to be got from the study of these leases far more striking light upon the growth of municipal institutions than any other surviving documents can give.

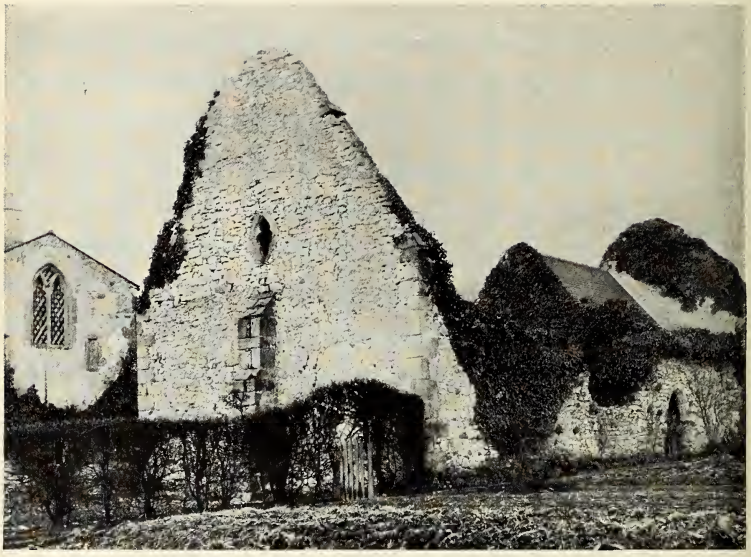
THE OLD RECTORY HOUSE AND RECTORY OF WARTON

By J. Kestell Floyer, F.S.A.

Read 23rd February 1905

WARTON stands in an outlying corner of the kingdom, on Morecambe Bay. It has been neglected by the tourist because of the superior attractions of the Lake district, and being just off the main north road, travellers are usually content with a glance at its Crag, which they look upon as a foretaste of mountain splendours to come, as they reach Carnforth from the south.

In consequence, an interesting ruin of an ancient building, formerly known as the old Rectory or Parsonage Court, situated in the Vicarage garden, has never received so much attention as it would, had there been a necessity to explain its origin to visitors. The ruin consists chiefly of a high gabled end wall supported by a stepped buttress, and pierced by a quatrefoil window of unusual form, forming the end of what was a large hall. This was lighted by two windows on the east and one on the west, of which all traces have disappeared except some large freestone quoins at the south-east. If there were a chimney it would have occupied a position, now filled up, on the south-west. In the south-west corner is a small original plain square-headed doorway leading to another separate building of two rooms, of which the lower seems to have been the kitchen. The chief entrance to the main building was on the west



OLD RECTORY, WARTON, FROM THE GARDEN

side, and a large pointed archway with broad wave moulding still exists. Directly opposite this is another similar archway leading to a garden on the east side. The passage thus formed at the north end of the hall was divided off from the body of it by a screen, probably of wood, of which the beam holes remain in the walls. Above this may have been a gallery.

At the north end of the hall three archways remain side by side, the middle being formerly a door to a passage leading through to the back court and well, the two side ones leading respectively to a buttery and pantry. North of the hall, and over the buttery and pantry, an upper room, with a heavy stone fireplace at the farther end, extended over the whole north part of the house. The few remaining architectural details point to the date of its erection as the early part of the fourteenth century.

Detached from this large building, and standing at rather less than a right angle, is another contemporary building, already mentioned, of two rooms, one above the other, forming now part of the Vicarage house. The lower was entered by a door on the north, now blocked up, protected by a pentise. Two or three steps led up to this door, and the staircase continued to the room on the upper floor. There are no old traditions as to the use of this lower room. In a lease of 1678[1] it is mentioned as the "old kitchen," and its position with regard to the house seems to show that this is correct. It had two small slit windows on the south, and one with a single mullion on the west. It is even more difficult to assign a use to the upper room over the kitchen. It has a large traceried window[2] high up on the east, which is

[1] In the Edgar Tower, Worcester.

[2] The design is like one or two in the church of Burton in Westmorland, distant about three miles.

flanked by two small slit windows at a lower level. There were besides this two small trefoil-headed windows on the north, one of which remains with head and splays of good dressed freestone of a reddish colour from a quarry on the seashore, now long disused. On the south side is one larger window with a single mullion, and the remains of another now cut away.

The evidence in favour of the upper room having been a chapel or oratory are that it is, apparently with a purpose, set directly east and west, which places it in the awkward relation of something less than a right angle to the main building; and that the east window is set high, which would allow the erection of a small altar below it. Against the idea of its being an oratory is the fact that there is a large fireplace on the south side, leading into a chimney evidently contemporary with the building, and measuring 7 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 4 inches at its base. It is difficult to say whether this fireplace in the upper room is an original one or not. There is no stone hood to it as to that remaining in the dormitory of the Parsonage Court, and the workmanship is rougher than is employed on the rest of the stonework in the building. The room was very likely constructed for an oratory, and the fireplace opened through into the kitchen chimney at some time either before or soon after the Reformation, when this upper room was required for a curate's lodging or vicarage. The two larger windows alluded to, on this south side, which are also of rougher workmanship than the remainder, may have been opened out at the same time. A small plain doorway led from this upper room on the west side into some building long since destroyed.

Thus we have in the Parsonage Court buildings at Warton a dwelling-house of large size, with hall, dormitory, and offices, kitchen, and possibly

oratory, dating from early in the fourteenth century, and, in spite of decay and some alteration, showing the style and accommodation of a dwelling-house of that size and period more completely perhaps than in any other place.[1] It remains to inquire why such a large rectory house was required at the period when this was built, and who were its occupants.

The church was founded in the twelfth century or even much earlier,[2] and the benefice came into the hands, in 1292, of Marmaduke de Thweng, by gift of his aunt Margaret de Ros.

Marmaduke was a faithful servant of Edward I., and went with him to the wars in Scotland. He was frequently in various capacities on the King's service, and in 1298 was taken prisoner by the Scots and exchanged for John de Mowbray. On this last occasion he was accompanied by six knights, including John de Thweng and Robert de Wessington, whose family had property in Warton, and from whom was descended the celebrated George Washington, President of the United States.[3]

Marmaduke took advantage of his advowson of Warton to present one of his own name, who was possibly a younger brother. Galvan de Thweng, who appears as parson[4] of Warton in 1304, had been made rector of Lytham, in South Lancashire, when he was under age, and not in Holy Orders

[1] The manor-house of Maurholme, situated in the township, but now long since destroyed, had, in 1347, a hall with one great chamber, wardrobe, pantry and buttery, kitchen, a chamber for knights, and a chapel.

[2] It was in the Deanery of Kendal, Archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of York.

[3] The evidence for the connection of the Sulgrave Washington depends partly upon the names Robert, John, Laurence, and Leonard prevailing most commonly in both Warton and Sulgrave branches. See W. O. Roper on "Warton Church," *Lancs. and Chesh. Ant. Soc.*, vol. viii.

[4] "Parson" is the English equivalent of "rector."

at all. He then became Rector of Warton, and still held this office in 1306. He had a Papal licence from Benedict XI. to cover irregularities, his chief offence being apparently that he had remitted no first-fruits to Rome.[1] It is either to Galvan de Thweng, or to one of Marmaduke's two younger sons, Robert and Thomas, that the erection of the large rectory house is due, for Marmaduke's eldest son died childless, and all his property, which included a portion of the Barony of Kendal, came to his two brothers, who were both in priest's orders. So two priests in turn inherited the rich advowson[2] and much land in Warton, who were living about the time at which it is estimated that the rectory house was built; and as the rectory was a manor in itself, holding its own courts, some sort of large rectorial residence would seem a natural result.

The records do not, however, show that Thomas was rector of Warton, only that he inherited the advowson and was in priest's orders. Robert appears as rector in 1342.[3]

But the King would not allow matters to take their course. On the death of Robert he claimed wardship of his heirs, as Duke of Lancaster, and presented to the rectory William de Hugate in 1344, who was given a prebend at Southwell four years later.

Hugate probably never came into office, for if the registers were complete, it would doubtless be found that the real patron, Thomas de Thweng, made a counter-presentation, which the King parried in the same year (1344) by presenting one

[1] Papal Letters, 1304.

[2] It is valued in the taxation of Pope Nicholas, about 1291, at £66, 13s. 4d., and the taxation of £26, 13s. 4d. is one of the highest in the diocese (of York). In the twelfth century it was worth 80 marks or £53, 13s. 4d.

[3] *Inq. p.m.* on Wm. de Tweng, No. 4, 15 Ed. III.

of his own chaplains, William de Gaghenstede (pronounced Gaunstede). It should be remembered that about this time the great Pestilence known as the "Black Death" was devastating North Lancashire, which may account for a rapid succession of rectors.[1] It is said to have been in consequence of this Pestilence that the custom grew so largely of English rectors receiving Papal indulgences to choose their own confessors, so that they might not lose absolution at the hour of death. Hugate, who is called rector of Warton in 1345, in that year received a licence of this kind from Clement VI. at Avignon.[2]

Two rectors come in here who have no special interest attached to them—John de Kirkby and Walter Power. They effected an exchange between the rectory of Warton and a prebend at Lincoln in 1367, and Power continued at Warton for ten years. But on the death of Thomas de Thweng in 1374, the King, as Duke of Lancaster, again claimed the wardship of the heirs, and an extraordinary contention over the right of presentation began between the King and the heirs of the advowson, which lasted, with a few exceptions, for a hundred and seventy years. In the absence of a complete list of institutions in the registers of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, this dispute has to be traced in the light of the occasions when the accounts of it are preserved. The King's presentations are more completely recorded in the Patent Rolls, and show that he made two in 1344, two in 1377 and 1378, two in 1383, two in 1389, and

[1] A document in the Public Record Office, which is a return of the profits received by the (Rural) Dean of Amounderness as Procurator of the Archdeacon of Richmond, from wills, mortuaries, &c., about 1350, is probably to be trusted as showing the enormous mortality within a few miles of Warton. (Exchequer K.R., &c., Eccl. Documents, No. $\frac{2}{11}$, Ed. III.)

[2] Papal Letters, 1352.

again two in 1420 and 1421, in the capacity of custodian of one or other of the heirs of Thomas de Thweng. On the other hand the descent of the advowson is fairly clear. Thomas de Thweng was, be it remembered, a priest, who at his death left three sisters as his heirs—Margaret, married to Sir Robert de Hilton, Katherine, married to Sir Ralph Daubeny, and Lucia, married to Sir Robert Lumley. Margaret Hilton had no son, but two daughters—Isabel, who married Sir Walter Pedwardyn, and Maude, married to a Hotham, father of Sir John Hotham, who died in 1414. In 1377, three years after Thomas de Thweng's death, a fine was paid for Walter Pedwardyn and his wife, and Sir John de Hotham, to deliver to the heirs of Thomas de Thweng (that is, to the same persons) the advowson of Warton, &c. &c., which had been seized into the King's hands on the death of Thomas de Thweng.[1] In 1414 the advowson was invested in Sir John Hotham, who had alternate right of presentation with Sir Robert Pedwardyn. Robert, grandson of Sir Robert Lumley, who married Thomas de Thweng's third sister, was under age in 1374, and in 1378 the King made a presentation to Warton as his custodian. By 1450 the advowson was in dispute between James Laurence of Ashton and Sir Thomas Lumley, who represented two of the heirs, and the Laurences and others claimed it subsequently until 1547.

King Richard II.'s presentation in 1377, already referred to, was at the request of his aunt Isabella, wife of Ingleram de Coucy, a Frenchman who had been created Earl of Bedford, and who possessed the manor of Maurholme in Warton, and may have made it occasionally his residence. Maurholme has been for a long while not identified, but the foundations of it may be traced near a farm

[1] 32*nd Report of the Deputy-Keeper of Public Records*, vol. i. p. 349.

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called Dock Acres in the parish of Warton.[1] Jean Cauchon, a chaplain from the Countess's household, was the presentee, who was, like his patron, of French birth. He may probably be identified with a man of that name who was made Proctor for the French nation in the University of Paris in 1418,[2] and obtained a Canonry and Prebend in the Cathedral of Rheims in the following year. He held the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Theology, and was probably nearly related to Peter Cauchon, some time Bishop of Lisieux in France, who died in 1447.[3]

War was still going on between England and France, and it appears as if the strongest protection the King could give was insufficient to guarantee to one of that nation peaceable possession of an English rectory, for though Cauchon is still mentioned as parson in 1381, the King in April 1378 presented Reginald de Hulton to the church of Warton, this time as custodian of the lands, &c., of Richard de Lumley. Hulton became Prebendary of York in 1380, and seems to have died at the close of 1384.

The King again presented in 1383 a chaplain of his own, who became very distinguished, by name — Richard Clifford. He was grandson of Sir Thomas Clifford and nephew to Roger, who became the head of that great family. To Richard Clifford, Warton was one of the first steps of a long ladder of preferment. Besides minor appointments he became Dean of York in 1397, and Archdeacon of Canterbury in 1398, on resigning the Deanery. He was offered the Bishopric of Bath and Wells in 1401, but declined it on the King's instance.

[1] See also a note in Farrer's edition of *The Lancashire Pipe-Roll*, 1902, and *Inq. p.m.* on Wm. and Rob. Coucy, No. 63, 20 Ed. III.

[2] A John Cauchon was rector of Thornton-in-Lonsdale in 1365, but could hardly be the same.

[3] Buleus, *Hist. Univ. Paris*, vol. v. p. 912.

He was, however, made Bishop of Worcester the same year, and, lastly, became Bishop of London in 1407 until his death in November 1421. He continued in favour with Richard II., and was Canon of St. Stephen's Chapel Royal at Westminster when the appellant lords impeached Sir Simon Burley. Clifford, being involved in the same charges, was imprisoned in Rochester Castle. He was present in the Chapter House at St. Paul's at the trial of Sir John Oldcastle, and at that of John Clayton, both Lollards, and was Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1401, when elected Bishop of Worcester.

He held this last post until he was translated to London in 1407. He was appointed to attend the Council of Constance in 1416, when the Council had been sitting for two years, and would then have witnessed the condemnation of Jerome of Prague, a follower of Huss and Wycliffe. At a later stage of the council Clifford did good work by voting for, and perhaps determining the election of, Oddo Colonna as Martin V., by which the long Papal schism was finally healed. Clifford was a benefactor to the University of Oxford. He purchased Burnell's Inn, and turned it into a College under the name of London College. He provided for a body of scholars there during his lifetime, and left at his death a sum of 1000 marks. This was to be used as capital at the rate of £40 each year, and consequently the endowment, and afterwards the College, soon came to an end. It was still existing in 1425, four years after Clifford's death.[1]

It cannot be precisely determined for how long Clifford occupied the Warton rectory, for the King appointed, still as custodian of the heir of Thomas de Thweng, another candidate who bears a French

[1] Rashdall, "Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages," vol. ii. pp. 758–60.

name—John Sebot. Six years later another Richard Clifford is presented by the King.[1]

This one seems to have held at least a prebend of St. Paul's, London, and became Archdeacon of Middlesex in 1418 until his death in 1422, a year after his namesake and probable kinsman. But it is doubtful if the King's presentations either of Clifford or Hulton were effectual, for in the same year we find John de Bilton effecting an exchange for the rectory of Bilsby in Lincolnshire, and the King made an attempt to present William Cawoode, rector of Bilsby, to Warton. He was again unsuccessful, for in November of the same year the King ratified an estate of John de Bilton and of William Cawoode, both as rectors of Warton. This, however, may merely be a necessary legal form to settle a question of arrears of tithe.

No further presentation is recorded until 1420, when a remarkable man, Marmaduke Lumley, was presented by the King and others not specified, but Marmaduke being a nephew of Thomas de Thweng, it is probable that the King and the real patrons presented jointly. Marmaduke became Chancellor of Cambridge University, Master of Trinity Hall, and Bishop of Carlisle from 1430 to 1450, in which year he was translated to Lincoln, but died before the year closed.

He was only a year at Warton, and in 1421 the King again stepped in and presented Robert Rollestone, who may be the same who was previously rector of Mablethorp, in Lincolnshire, and became Prebendary of London 1422–6.

In the meanwhile, a portion at least of the

[1] The writer of the life of Richard de Clifford in the "Dictionary of National Biography," from which part of this account of Clifford is taken, has only recognised one. They are distinguished in the Patent Rolls by one being termed "the younger," but it is still difficult to assign the right offices to each in the maze of ecclesiastical preferment in which both are entangled.

advowson came into the hands of the Laurence family of Ashton. James Laurence was presented to Warton in January 1450.

His father Robert died that year, holding the manor of Carnforth, Saltacre, and the advowson of Warton from the King as Duke of Lancaster. All these had been in the hands of John Hotham thirty years before.[1]

James Laurence presented Robert Dobbes, who had been Precentor and was then Prebendary of York, and was some time Dean of the Arches. But a counter-presentation was made, this time not by the King but by Sir Thomas Lumley, one of the heirs of Thomas de Thweng. His candidate was George Neville, son of Richard, Earl of Salisbury, and at that time vicar of Kendal. The King, however, being appealed to, put both presentations aside and re-presented Robert Rollestone, his original candidate of 1421, who held a prebend at Lincoln from 1435 to 1452, and had apparently been ejected by Laurence. Rollestone died shortly afterwards, and George Neville, Sir Thomas Lumley's candidate, was instituted and held the benefice until 1458, although in 1456 he was made Bishop of Exeter. He continued as Bishop until 1465, in which year he was made Archbishop of York, and held this post, as well as other distinguished ones, until his death in 1472.

In 1458 Robert Fleming was instituted, upon the presentation of Sir James Laurence. Fleming was at that time Dean of Lincoln, and continued as such until his death in 1483. He was related to Richard Fleming, founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, but was himself a member of University

[1] The claim of the Laurences to the advowson was contended on the grounds that they possessed Saltacre, a small waste piece of ground on the Carnforth Sands, and that the advowson was appendent to it. See *Abstracts of Plea Rolls, Co. Pal. Lancs.*, 2 Rich. III., Laurence *v.* Lumley.

College in 1438. He at one time studied in Italy, and in 1477 wrote "Lucubrationes Tiburtinae," which was an encomium on Pope Sixtus IV., in which he showed much ingenuity in overcoming the difficulties which would naturally be attached to such a theme. Bale mentions other writings of his. He died as Dean of Lincoln in 1483.[1]

The King claimed the advowson again, and presented Roger Middleton on the death of Fleming, and Sir James Laurence made a counter-presentation of Robert Laurence, possibly his own son, who was then only in sub-deacon's orders. He remedied this disqualification by being made deacon and priest a few months later. The dispute was carried on with considerable spirit, for a certain Thomas Bolron, John Laurence, and other legal men having taken possession of the rectory house, certain people came from Lancaster in 1483, and, failing to dislodge them, set the rectory on fire and assaulted them.[2] The dispute was settled by the law courts in favour of Laurence, but on the next vacancy the King presented by letters patent, under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, in 1507–8, Richard Dudley, a cousin of Edmund Dudley, the King's favourite, and his clerical executor; that is, he was responsible for the carrying out of the numerous bequests for churches, and for his own soul, by which Edmund doubtless tried to atone for his extortions. Edmund died possessed of some lands in Lancashire.

Sir James Laurence died in 1490, and his son, John Laurence, succeeded to Saltacre and the

[1] Cave says: "Scripsit heroico carmine magnificum Sixti IV. Pontificis Encomium libris ii., quibus Lucubrationum Tiburtinarum titulum dedit. Priore libro Sixti prosapiam, litam, resgestas ac virtutes celebrat; posteriore calumnias illi affictas diluit, illustre parentelæ ejus elogium ponit; ubique autem pudendâ adulatione usus immensis laudibus Pontificem immorentem cumulat" (*Historia Literaria*, 1638, i. 155A).

[2] *Co. Pal. Lancs. Writs Proth.*, File 21 Ed. IV. *a.*

advowson. John Laurence, on the presentation of Dudley by the King, again took violent means to dispute the King's claims. For "litell dreading the censures of Holy Churche," on the 8th day of October sent John Whittington, gentleman, John Thomson, John Gurnell, Richard Croft, and about eighty of his servants and tenants "in defensible array and harness" to Warton, who broke open the doors of the Parsonage, threshed and carried away Richard Dudley's corn and grain which was in his barns there, and employed for their own use all the tithes, oblations, mortuaries, and other emoluments thereto belonging. The men then went to the church and remained as an armed garrison in the steeple for some weeks.[1]

The church was used as a kitchen, the men roasting meat in it, and when the curate returned from having taken the sacrament with him into the parish to minister to sick persons, and wished to re-enter the church, the garrison irreverently, "more like children of dampnacion than of salvation," kept him outside a long time. John Laurence was a person of position in the county, having his seat at Ashton, and was a Commissioner of the Peace, which appears to have made him the more secure from punishment.

He was engaged in a more serious riot, apparently directed against the King's rights or claims in Quermore Park, near Lancaster, whence had come some of the King's men some years before, who had burnt the rectory and assaulted him. At various times between April and July 1523 he went with a party

[1] There is no date to the account, so it cannot be said precisely how long. (*Lancashire Pleadings*, Lancs. Record Society, vol. xxxv., 1897.)

The present steeple was built in the early fifteenth century by the Washington family, whose arms are built into the wall above the west door, and of whom Robert Washington died in 1483, holding Intwhytefeld (now Tewitfield), in the parish.

of gentlemen, entered the park, and "with bowes, arrowes, greyhoundes, and other engynes," killed the deer, and took them away, and at sundry times lay in wait to murder John Turnor, the under-keeper, who endeavoured to save them; and they were accused also of causing certain other persons, "disguysed in woman's apparell," to lie in wait to slay him, so frightening him that he dare not stay in his own house. It was not an ordinary poaching affray, for all the persons named are gentlemen of position. Some of the marauders on one occasion were imprisoned, and Laurence and his party of more than 300 "walked in a garrison and a gret rowte within the towne of Lancaster from ix of the clok of the ffest (nativity of St. John Baptist) afore noone unto v of the clok at aftrenoone of the same day." It was Lancaster fair day, and the populace was much alarmed. They then broke open the gate of Lancaster Castle to set free the two men who had been imprisoned, Pachett and Crosgill, but when Laurence could not do so because of the strong "durres of yrne" there, he sent some of his company to the house of the deputy-keeper of the castle in the town, and elsewhere, and when they could not find the prisoners, they "manasshed and threyted to sley and murther" John Standish, the deputy-keeper, so that he dare not go about his business.[1] So John Laurence was not one quietly to acquiesce when the King invaded his rights as patron.

Richard Dudley, the rector of Warton at the time of the second assault on the Parsonage, was unfortunate in another of his ecclesiastical transactions, for Hugh Cook, the last abbot of Reading, had played a financial trick, not uncommon when it was rumoured that the monasteries were to

[1] *Lancashire Pleadings in the Duchy Court*, Lancs. Record Society, vol. xxxv., 1897.

be dissolved. He granted Richard Dudley an annuity of £80, doubtless for a sum of money paid to the abbot, in 1528. This annuity was charged on the abbey lands. Eight years later the abbey was dissolved, and the abbot was one of those three against whose name Cromwell, with a fine cynicism of justice, made the celebrated note that he was to be sent to Reading to be *tried and executed.* And so it was done. The pension of £80 came to be charged upon the rectory of Warton, the King probably finding this a convenient way of discharging the debt. But though the King could present Dudley, it has been seen that he could not secure the dues to him. In 1541 it appeared that Sir Edward Molyneux had in his hands £440, which Dudley said was due to him, and all the corn, grain, hemp, hay, and flax, to the value of £66.[1] Richard Dudley had the qualification of learning to make him an acceptable rector, and it will be seen that the cure of souls in his time was not altogether neglected. He was attached to Oriel College, Oxford, and Principal of St. Mary's Hall from 1502 to 1506. In the second year of his Principalship he was Proctor. He was Prebendary of London in 1505 until his death, and in 1508, the year of his appointment to Warton, he was also preferred to prebends in Lincoln and York Cathedrals. He died in 1536. In the disgraceful trafficking in benefices which went on at that time, the advowson had been sold by Sir Thomas Kirkeby, a chaplain, to Sir[2] John Stringer, who appears to succeed as the next, and possibly as last, rector. Stringer seems to have had the distinction of holding no other preferment. But it is remarkable that in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* made by an order in 1534, and

[1] *Lancashire Pleadings*, as before, 33 Hen. VIII.

[2] "Sir" was at this time an ordinary title of one with a University degree.

carried out presumably within the few succeeding years, Brian Higden is mentioned as incumbent, so it is possible that he preceded Stringer. Higden was made Doctor of Laws in 1506, and became Principal of Broadgates Hall, Oxford; was rector of Buckenhall, Norfolk, in 1508; of Kirby, near Ripingale, in 1511; and of Nettleton, in Lincolnshire, in 1513. He became Canon of Lincoln in the same year as Richard Dudley, and was sub-Dean from 1511 to 1523. He was further made Prebendary of York and of London in 1516, and was Dean of York from the same year until his death in June 1539.

Besides these ecclesiastical offices he was one of the Commissioners of the North from 1529 onwards, and a member of the Council of the Duke of Richmond. In this capacity he continually appears in the State Papers as a correspondent of Cardinal Wolsey. The letters are dated either from York or from Sheriff Hutton, and he can have spent little of his time at Warton, if, in fact, he ever resided there. He died in 1539. Stringer, of whom nothing is known, died in 1552. But though his occupation passed without recorded incident, externally a good deal happened to the Church in these years. The Reformation went through some of its most important stages. The first reformed Prayer-book was issued with the approval of Convocation and the force of the Act of Uniformity in 1549. The monasteries were dissolved, and among them the Benedictine Cathedral Priory of Worcester, between 1537 and 1540. Henry VIII. seized the Priory possessions, and by letters patent in 1547 granted the manor and advowson of Warton, to which it appears he had a very doubtful claim, to the newly-founded Dean and Chapter of Worcester Cathedral. In their hands it has remained until the present day, not otherwise being claimed, except by

Oliver Cromwell, who presented under the Great Seal of the Kingdom in 1655.

It will have been noticed that at the time of Laurence's attack on the rectory a curate was found giving the ordinary ministrations of the Church to the parish. It is impossible to estimate with any exactness to what extent the cure of souls was provided for. The parish at that time covered about 15½ square miles, with nine townships, and one church with a chapelry served the whole. For some time previous to the Reformation a chantry was attached to the parish church, and the priest doubtless kept school on a small scale.

But the relative annual sums allotted to the rector and vicar at the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836, of £1200 and £80 a year, seem to have been based upon proportions already decided at the Reformation. The chapelry, *i.e.* of Silverdale, had an income of £5 a year, paid by the vicar of Warton, and the conclusion must be drawn that the cure of souls was greatly neglected and perpetually starved, and Warton is only typical of the majority of private benefices.

Those who are interested in the welfare of the Church have frequently lamented the appropriation of great tithes to the monasteries and the financial exactions of the Popes as tending to starve the parishes. But in unappropriated benefices the cure of souls was no better provided for, nor were the revenues of the Church better employed in pre-Reformation days.

The development of the parochial system with resident clergy supervising defined districts was arrested at an early stage by papal exactions, by the monastic system, and by alienation of revenues to non-residents.

The English Church made an effort to return to it by reducing pluralities and re-endowing parishes

in the last century. But it was reserved for these latter days to take up the work of diocesan and parochial development on the lines begun by Theodore twelve hundred and more years ago.

RECTORS AND VICARS OF WARTON

Rector	Authority	Date	Patron
William the Chaplain	...	Between 1180 and 1199	William de Lancaster
[1] Thomas of Grimston	York Register	Commendam before 1281	...
Galvan de Thweng	Papal Licence and Patent	1304 to 1316	Marmaduke de Thweng
Also rector of Lytham; resigned before 1324.			
Robert de Thweng	Inq. p.m.	1342	...
William de Hugate	Patent	1344 (May)	Heir of Robert de Thweng
William de Gaghenstede	Patent	1344 (Dec.) to 1352	,, ,,
John de Kirkby, Priest	York Register	Resigned in 1367	...
Walter Power	,,	Instituted in 1367	...
John Cauchon A Frenchman by birth	Patent	1377	Heir of Thomas de Thweng
Reginald de Hulton	Patent	1378	Heir of Richard de Lomley
Richard de Clifford	Patent	1383	Heir of Thomas de Thweng
Bishop of Worcester, 1401; of Bath and Wells, 1401; and of London, 1407–21.			
John Sebot	Patent	1383	Heir of Thomas de Thweng
Richard Clifford (the younger)	Patent	1389	,, ,,
Archdeacon of Middlesex, 1418; died 1422.			
John de Bilton	Patent	1389 (Nov.)	,, ,,
Formerly rector of Bilsby.			
William Cawoode	Patent and York Register	1389	,, ,,
Marmaduke Lumley	York Register	1420	...
Bishop of Carlisle, 1430; of Lincoln, 1450; died 1450.			
Robert Rolleston	Patent	1421	The King
Prebendary of Southwell, 1410 to 1426.			

[1] There is a doubt if this presentation is to Warton in Kendal or to Warton in Amounderness.

Rector	Authority	Date	Patron
Robert Dobbes	...	1450–51 (Jan. 16)	James Laurence of Ashton
Prebendary of Hereford in 1465, and Dean of the Arches, &c.			
Robert Rollestone	...	1450–51	The King
Prebendary of Lincoln, 1435–52; died about 1453.			
George Neville	...	1450–51 (Jan. 17)	Sir Thomas Lumley
Son of Richard, Earl of Salisbury; resigned Warton, 1458; Bishop of Exeter, 1456–65; Chancellor of England, 1460 and 1461; Archbishop of York, 1465–76; died 1476.			
Robert Fleming	York Register	1458 (Nov. 26)	Sir James Laurence
Dean of Lincoln, 1451; died 1483.			
Roger Middleton	...	1483	The King
Rector of Claughton, 1489.			
Robert Laurence	...	1489–90	Sir James Laurence
Richard Dudley	Patent	1507–8	The King
Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, 1502–6; Prebendary of London, 1504 to 1536; died 1536.			
Brian Higden	...	Before 1534	...
Dean of York, 1516–39; died 1539.			
John Stringer	...	About 1535; died 1552	...
The benefice was impropriated by the King at this time, and granted by letters patent, dated 1 Edward VI. (1547), to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester Cathedral, who thereby became rectors of Warton, and the following vicars succeeded.			
Thomas Hansey	...	1553	John Barlow, Dean of Worcester
Reginald Waeson (or Weston)	...	About 1558; died 1583	...
Henry Livesey	...	1583	Dean and Chapter of Worcester
William Owborne	...	1589; died 1613	...
Vicar of Bolton-le-Sands also.			
Anthony Bugg	...	1613; died 1631	Bishop of Chester
James Smorthwaite	...	1632	Dean and Chapter of Worcester
Richard Walker	...	1646-47 (Mar. 1)	...
Instituted and inducted by Dr. Heath by order of the House of Lords. Ejected or resigned in 1653.			
Francis Jackson	...	1655	Presented by Oliver Cromwell under the Great Seal
Previously schoolmaster at Kirby-Lonsdale. Formally presented and inducted by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester at the Restoration in 1661. Continued as vicar until his death in 1670.			

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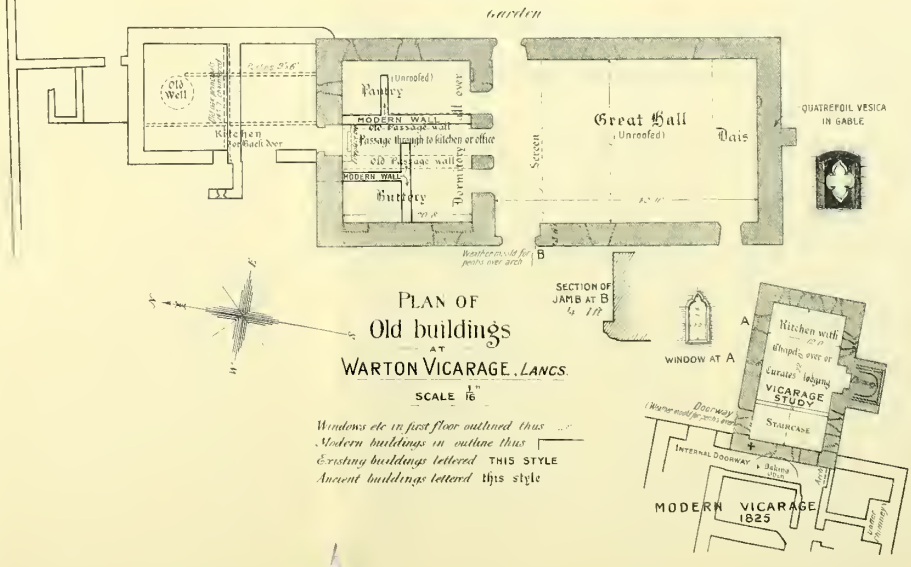
WARTON OLD RECTORY
OR
PARSONAGE COURT.



FROM A PLAN PREPARED BY A. D. HILL

+ THIS WALL REMOVED 1905

Rector	Authority	Date	Patron
Thomas Atkinson	...	1670; died 1681	Dean and Chapter of Worcester
Thomas Lawson	...	1681; died 1710	,, ,,
Josiah Sanby, M.A.	...	1710; resigned 1711	,, ,,
John Davies, M.A.	...	1711; died 1714	,, ,,
William Aylmer	...	1714; died 1733	,, ,,
Previously a Roman Catholic.			
Robert Oliver, M.A.	...	1734; resigned 1775	,, ,,
Rector of Whittington from 1768 to 1782.			
Thomas Hest	...	Presented 1775; died 1789	,, ,,
Joseph Nicholson	...	Instituted 1789; died 1798	,, ,,
Minister of the chapelry of Aughton previous to 1789, and until his death in 1799, aged 82.			
Thomas Washington	...	Instituted 1799; died 1823	Dean and Chapter of Worcester
Previously curate of Warton, 1779 to 1799.			
James Barns	...	Instituted 1823; died 1837	,, ,,
Curate of Silverdale, 1820–23; rebuilt vicarage house at Warton.			
William Hutton, M.A.	...	1837	Dean and Chapter of Worcester
Resigned to become vicar of Beetham, 1844 to 1881.			
Thomas Dean	...	1844; died 1871	,, ,,
Thomas Holland Pain, M.A.	...	Instituted 1871; died 1903	,, ,,
John Kestell Floyer, M.A.	...	Instituted 1903	,, ,,

The latter portion of this list is largely compiled from one obtained from the Registry at Chester, by Mr. W. O. Roper, to whom I am indebted for its use. I also wish to acknowledge an obligation to Mr. W. Farrer, for kindly placing copies of records at my disposal.—J. K. F.

NOTES ON SOME UNCHRONICLED LIVERPOOL BANKS

By John Hughes

Read 27th March 1905

IN the study of the commercial history of Liverpool it is found that till comparatively late in the eighteenth century there do not appear to have been any bankers in the town. In 1753 Williamson published his "Liverpool Memorandum Book," and therein gives details by which "we may judge of the opulency, trade, &c., of Liverpool which have increased within these few years more in this port than any other in Great Britain." Yet at that date this progressive town had no newspaper of its own, no directory, and apparently no bankers. On 28th May 1756 appeared the first number of Williamson's *Advertiser*, followed in December 1765 by the *Liverpool General Advertiser*, afterwards known as Gore's *General Advertiser*, and in 1766 appeared the first "Liverpool Directory." Yet I do not find any reference to a banker as such till 1773, and the directory for 1774 for the first time records bankers. The town's business during all these years had been progressing, and obviously banking business had to be done. The functions of a banker must necessarily have been exercised by some, though the name was not specifically given. Bills had to be negotiated, notes had to be collected, and remittances made. But when thinking of banking at this date, we must clear our minds of anything

in the nature of palatial buildings, plate glass, mahogany, brass fittings, and elaborate lighting, all so necessary for a modern bank. Rather let our view incline to a room in the merchant's counting-house, or the back room of a linen-draper's or tea-dealer's, with limited accessories: in the extreme case a plain deal table and unpretentious ledger. For your early banker was primarily a merchant or large trader, who had gained the confidence of his neighbours, who left their savings in his hands. He himself would be "in correspondence with," as it was termed, some London banker. It would be a convenience to the small traders to do their business through the agency of their bigger neighbour. It would be a convenience too to the London banker, as it avoided the multiplicity of small accounts. The larger man would issue his bills on his London correspondent, and these would pass from hand to hand, with successive indorsements, until they finally reached their domicile. In Liverpool, bills were issued "at one or two months' date, as hath been the usual custom." The merchant would also discount acceptances for his neighbours, and possibly remit these to his London agent to replenish his account. Thus side by side would be conducted the mercantile and a small banking business. In some cases the latter became of such importance that gradually the other businesses were discontinued, and the banker, as such solely, emerged. An excellent example of the progress from trader to banker is afforded in our Liverpool records. William Clarke, in the directory of 1766, is described as a linen-draper, in 1769 he is described as "merchant and linen-draper," in 1774 he appears as "banker and linen-draper," and by 1777 the linen-draper disappears, and we have "William Clarke & Sons, Bankers."

From this you will readily appreciate the point I wish to make, that in these early days the banking business was not commenced simply when the person or firm appeared *named* as banker, but that the banking business had then become of such importance that it dominated, perhaps entirely superseded, the original business. We must except from this, however, those banks which, during the restriction of cash payments, were formed solely on the strength of being able to issue as much paper as they could unload on the public. But in Lancashire generally, and in Liverpool in particular, these private note-issuing banks were not in favour. There were in Liverpool two attempts at note-issuing, both of which I propose to bring before you to-night.

If we assume that banking business was only commenced when the name of banker is given to a firm, then there were no bankers in Liverpool between 1766, the date of our earliest directory, and 1774. In the latter year, the above-mentioned William Clarke has the honour of appearing as the first recorded banker of Liverpool. He is closely run by C. Caldwell & Co., who appear in the appendix of the same volume. From the evidence of their appointment in the same year by Government as agents for the exchange of diminished gold for full weight gold, we know that Arthur Heywood, Son & Co. were doing banking business. But they are not recorded as bankers in the directory. There was also living at this time a man, doing banking business as accessory to his main employ, whose name is familiar to the members of the Historic Society—I refer to JOHN WYKE. He has on several occasions figured in the *Transactions* of this Society, and particularly in Vol. VI., where there is an excellent paper on him by Messrs. W. J. Roberts and H. C. Pidgeon. He is therein lauded

for his skill as a manufacturer of very delicate watch tools and movements, for his artistic aims, and philanthropic spirit, but the authors have been good enough to leave to me the honour of adding the business of banker to his other known activities. But I regret to say that the only record we possess of his bank is the legal notice of its discontinuance. This is dated 17th September 1773, and hence we may assume that the bank was carried on in Wyke's Court, Dale Street, built by John Wyke in 1764–65, and occupied by him. The notice is as follows:—"Mr. John Wyke of Liverpool having declined the banking business, all persons having any bills drawn on him are desired to apply to John Menzies in Williamson Square, who is appointed to settle the same, and all persons indebted to the said John Wyke for bills drawn by him, or on notes, bonds, &c., are desired immediately to pay the same to the said John Menzies."

The historians Brooke, Stonehouse, and Picton have all something to say about John Wyke, but they do not mention him in this connection.

I purposely refrain from any details of his life, as they are already in your *Transactions.* But I would like to supplement that account with a few notes as to his family affairs. About the time he gave up banking he took a partner, Thomas Green, whom I take to be his brother-in-law. This partnership continued till the death of John Wyke, 10th September 1787.

Picton says, "After Wyke's decease the business does not appear to have been carried on." I am afraid that those who "devilled" for Picton did not look much farther than their noses.

Mrs. Wyke herself lived at Wyke's Court until 29th July 1790, when she married Joseph Jewett of Kingston-upon-Hull. Thomas Green's name is found as continuing this business at Wyke's Court

till 1811. It was further continued by Elizabeth Green (late Thomas Green) in Fleet Street from 1818 till 1823. Between then and 1825 she removed to Cases Street, still carrying on the same business, and in 1827 the premises are occupied by the "executor of late Elizabeth Green, watch tool maker." Well-established businesses are not readily suppressed, as one would suppose from Picton. My notes carry on the business for forty years later than his date.

The next house I wish to bring to your notice is Sir Michael Cromie, Bart., Pownoll & Hartman. It is a sufficiently well-sounding name, but despite that has no mention in any directory or history that I have yet seen. Yet that it had being is obvious from the facts that it has left behind it notes issued by the bank, that Pownoll & Hartman were both made bankrupts, and that legal notices as to the two latter are in the newspapers of successive years.

But when the bank commenced business and when it definitely closed its doors are alike unknown. There was no actual bankruptcy of the firm as such, for the reason, I believe, that the senior partner, Sir Michael Cromie, Bart., had fled to foreign parts.

As to the time when the bank commenced business there is a clue given in the postscript to the second edition of Jasper Wilson's (*i.e.* Dr. James Currie) letter to William Pitt, "A bank is proposed at Glasgow, and one has been established at Liverpool for this express purpose," *i.e.* the issue of paper currency. But this is dated 1793, and all the notes of Cromie & Co. that I have seen are dated 1801. If the reference is not to this house then, accepting Dr. Currie's statement as fact, we have another paper-issuing house in Liverpool of which no record is obtainable.

As to the date when the house was closed I

have found a clue in a brief advertisement by Felix Yaniewicz on 1st June 1801: "Sir Michael Cromie & Co., Bankers in Lord Street. Mr. Yaniewicz[1] proposes to open as a music warehouse the premises lately occupied by them." Now we find Mr. Yaniewicz's number in Lord Street was 25, and as Bates' Hotel at the corner of Whitechapel was No. 31, we can place the approximate locality of the bank to be where now the Lord Street Arcade is.

The partners in the Bank were Sir Michael Cromie, Bart., Philemon Pownoll, and Isaac Hartman.

Sir Michael Cromie was the son of William Cromie, a Dublin merchant. He was for some

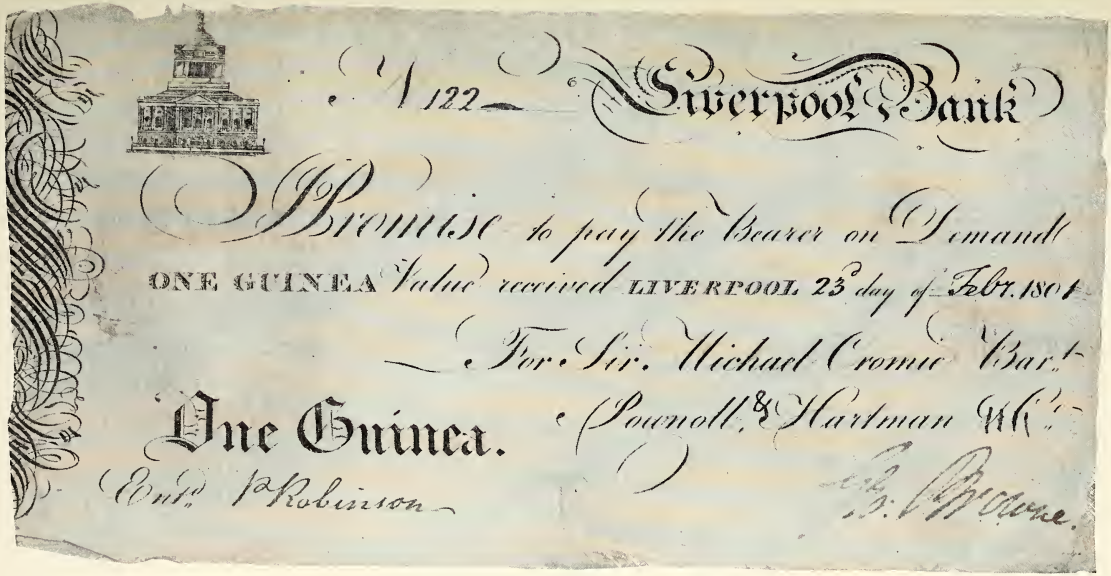
[1] Felix Yaniewicz was a great factor in local musical life. He led the orchestra at the local musical festivals, and there is ample evidence that he was an excellent violinist. As appears from the quoted advertisement, he, in 1801, opened a music and musical instrument warehouse. In 1811 the firm was Yaniewicz & Green, but by 1818 he had as partner Willoughby D. Gaspard Weiss, and had removed to the south side of Lord Street, to a shop then numbered 60. Weiss was a flute player, who had settled in Liverpool. His son, Willoughby Hunter Weiss, born in Liverpool 2nd April 1820, became one of the most celebrated bass singers in oratorio music. In addition, he composed, about 1854, an extraordinarily popular song, the well-known setting of "The Village Blacksmith." In 1826 Joseph Hadwen, a banker, occupying No. 2 Church Street, came to grief, and on 31st August 1827 Yaniewicz & Weiss entered into possession of his premises. Picton says the firm was discontinued about 1828. I am afraid this is far from being accurate. As far as Yaniewicz himself was concerned this was true, for he went to Edinburgh to direct the Gentlemen's Concerts. But the business was continued and amplified. As was generally the case about this time music dealers were practical musicians. Not then had every one a piano, and the tuning of pianos was a privilege sought for. The coming of the tuner in the country districts was looked forward to by the ladies of the household, seeking for information as to the latest ballads, polkas, varsoviennes, and mazurkas. The principal assistant of Yaniewicz & Weiss was named Smith. When Yaniewicz retired part of the business was allocated to him. He was assigned the district between Liverpool and Southport, Weiss taking the remainder. So late as 1845 Weiss was still conducting the business in Church Street, whilst Smith had commenced his business in 1828 or thereabouts on the south side of Lord Street, and to-day the business and premises of James Smith and Sons are known to every musical Liverpudlian.

time M.P. for Ballyshannon, and was created a baronet of Ireland 25th July 1776. He married Gertrude, only surviving daughter and heiress of Ford Lambert, fifth Earl of Cavan. She died 3rd May 1796 in her thirtieth year, leaving two children, a daughter, who subsequently married Witney Melbourne West, and a son, William Lambert Cromie. Playfair's British Baronetage for 1811 states that Sir Michael Cromie was "a resident in France, where he had been for many years." This fact is in agreement with what we surmise in connection with the stoppage of the Bank. As the son succeeded to the baronetcy in 1824, it is reasonable to suppose Sir Michael died in that year. By the death of the son in 1841 without issue the title became extinct.

Philemon Pownoll is a bit of a mystery. In the Commission of Bankruptcy issued against him 9th March 1802, he is described as "Banker, Piccadilly," but the London Directories are quite innocent of his name. It is a very uncommon name, and in my attempts to identify him I entered into correspondence with A. S. Dyer, Esq., of Hampstead, who kindly sent me a pedigree of the Pownoll family, showing Philemon Pownolls from 1608 to 1780, the last named being Captain Philemon Pownoll, who was slain 15th June 1780 aboard the *Apollo*, then in pursuit of a French frigate. But I have got no further.

In 1802 we have a meeting called at the office of Messrs. Lace & Hassall of the creditors "of the several firms in which Mr. Pownoll was lately a partner," showing that he had several irons in the fire. But no names of any of the other firms are at any time given. The only satisfactory way of identification would be if the papers in the office of Joshua Lace could be got at.

Isaac Hartman escaped till 12th April 1808,



Sir Michael Cromie & Co.'s One Guinea Promissory Note
(Reproduced from "Liverpool Banks and Bankers," by permission of Messrs. Henry Young & Sons)

when a Commission of Bankruptcy was issued against him "late of Liverpool, banker, but now a prisoner in the King's Bench." As he was within the liberties of the King's Bench, the creditors could not touch his estate, the then state of the law being that any offer must come from the prisoner. He might live for years on his remaining property, and the creditors were powerless to do anything. In the case of Hartman, he was possessed of West India estates and other property, and in 1808 he made a proposal to his creditors of 8s. in the £. This does not appear to have been accepted, for in the following year the creditors were requested to send in their claims, when they would be informed of the nature of the proposition made by the said Isaac Hartman to settle with them.

I exhibit in illustration three notes of the firm, two of one guinea, and one of ten guineas. I have not seen any other values. They are, as you will see, well executed.[1] On the guinea values no engraver's name is given, but you will observe that under the vignette of the Town Hall on the ten guinea note is "Yates Sc. L'pool." This was Samuel Yates, whose premises in 1803 were at 26 Lord Street, next door to the Bank, and whose firm was later well known as Yates & Hess. I would like to point out that both the guinea notes are dated 23rd February 1801. As one is numbered 122 and the other 4226, the signatories to the notes must have been kept busily employed on that day. Both the guinea notes are signed by George Browne on behalf of the firm. He has been surmised by some to be identical with the father of Mrs. Hemans, but I consider it more probable that he was one of the scions of the house of Kilmaine. Sir Michael Cromie's brother, the Rev.

[1] By the kind permission of Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, reproductions of two of these are here given.

William Cromie, had married Emily Juliana Browne, daughter of Lord Kilmaine.

The ten guinea note is signed by J. King, and I consider it probable that this was Joseph King, described in the Directory of 1803 as merchant, 1 Islington, and who afterwards became an accountant. King's Interest Tables are to-day in use in many Liverpool offices.

The third name I bring for your consideration is that of Richard Hanly. He is interesting in several ways. Both his name and that of his father come down to us in manuscripts of the period that have survived. From his origin, too, hopes might have been entertained that he would have worthily carried on the traditions of those whose pluck and energy made the wonderful progress of Liverpool in the eighteenth century possible. His father was Captain Richard Hanly, commander of a trader in the West Indian, *alias* the slave, trade. Captain Hanly married Jane, daughter of Thomas Askew of Cartmel, and they had at least four children—Richard, Thomas Askew, who became an attorney, Francis, who died, aged twenty-three, in 1800, and Jane, who married 7th April 1807 Thomas Payne of Orrell.

So early as 1770 Captain Richard Hanly appears as captain of the slaver, *The Liberty*, which he brought from Bonny to Barbados, landing there 447 slaves. Numerous are the references to him in the records of the *Liverpool Fireside*, a paper on which was read before this Society in 1896 by the late C. F. Birbeck Wilson. He seems to have been a very popular member, and his comings and goings were matters of interest. But he was not immune from the accidents of the period. Under date 14th September 1779 we read: "The Gentlemen present have this day drunk Captain Richard Hanly's health for his birthday the 7th inst., and

No 154 Liverpool Bank

I Promise to pay Mr Peter Robinson
or Bearer on Demand TEN GUINEAS,
Value received LIVERPOOL 24 day of Feby 1801
For Sir Michael Cromie Bart
Pownoll, Hartman & Co

Ten Guineas.

Ent. David M'Millan

J Hing

Sir Michael Cromie & Co.'s Ten Guinea Promissory Note
(Reproduced from "Liverpool Banks and Bankers," by permission of Messrs. Henry Young & Sons)

a speedy release to him from his present confinement in France." The gallant captain was not long in captivity by the then enemies of England, for his reappearance at the club is noted on 1st June of the following year. When he died I have failed to trace, but by 1790 Mrs. Hanly was a widow. Richard, the son, makes his first appearance before us in an old-time record, the minutes of the "Mock Corporation of Sephton." Under date 3rd July 1791 appears the entry, "Visitor: Mr. Richard Hanly of Liverpool, banker's clerk. After dinner Mr. Alderman Newsham proposed Mr. Richard Hanly to become a Member of this ancient Corporation, which being seconded by Alderman Banner, he was admitted accordingly, and drank his ale at one gallant tip." I have carefully examined all subsequent records of the ancient Corporation, but do not again find his name. On 3rd November 1794 Richard Hanly married a Miss Stuart, and about this time he appears to have quitted the banking service he was in, and to have commenced business as a merchant at 28 Renshaw Street, on the left hand of the street going from Ranelagh Place. In the ordinary course of events Captain Richard Hanly, had he survived, would have done what scores of captains had done before him, settled on shore as a merchant, and would have directed ships and commerce. As every captain generally had an interest in each adventure, it resulted that in prudent hands considerable sums were accumulated which enabled the possessor at a comparatively early age to retire. As the risks and perils of the sea were then enormous, so the profits were great. But Captain Hanly when he died was at a very outside calculation only fifty years of age. To his son then was left the duty of carrying on the natural progression to merchant. For a while he

appears to have succeeded, and nine years after his entering business he is described as a banker. But in four years more, on 8th October 1807, he executed a deed of assignment in favour of his creditors. The year 1807 was an exceedingly eventful one for Liverpool bankers. Thomas Leyland separated himself from Clarke & Roscoe, and, with his nephew, Richard Bullin, originated the famous firm of Leyland & Bullin. John Moss developed into a banker, founding a very successful business which subsequently became the North-Western Bank. The old established and one-time wealthy firm of Gregson & Co. suspended payment under tragic circumstances, and the list is completed by the fall of Richard Hanly.

In the case of Hanly the liquidation was extremely slow, the first dividend not being paid till 1809. In the meantime he retired to Orrell, where he died 3rd February 1820, his wife predeceasing him on 14th June 1810, she being then aged forty.

The next bank which I wish to introduce to you is the Mersey Bank, a note-issuing bank of fraudulent character. Ample warning of the aims and objects of the bank was given by Mr. Egerton Smith of the *Liverpool Mercury*, who was persistent and unwearied in his efforts to protect the public against the fraud.

Early in 1821 the promoters had plates engraved in Birmingham, for a firm professing to trade under the title of the Mersey Bank, for notes of £1 and £5, and bills for £15. The latter purported to be drawn on Messrs. Willerton, Beaumont, Graham and Co., Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, by Morton, Hardie, Walker & Smyth, of the Mersey Bank.

When the plates were obtained, the employer decamped without paying for them.

Early in its career an attempt was made to stop the operations of this affair. On 12th May 1821,

D. Andrews was brought up at the Guildhall charged with extensive fraud. He intended, in collusion with others, to found a fraudulent bank under the name of the Mersey Bank, introducing two or three names of well-known respectability intermixed with those of persons whose intentions were simply fraudulent. Notes to the nominal value of several thousands were produced, with the signatures cut off. The persons having had some intimation that the fraud was discovered, did this to prevent a charge of forgery. Andrews was discharged on account of no evidence being produced that any of these notes had been put into circulation. Accounts of the above were published in the *Liverpool Mercury*, and a writ for damages was issued by the Mersey Bank against them for the publication. The *Mercury* treated the matter with great contempt, and sent the following to the boy in charge of the bank, to be presented to his masters, *if he can find them* :—

> "Great Sirs, it Bankers ill befits
> Instead of Bills to issue writs !
> So drop your suit without delay,
> Oh ! Mersey Bank, have mercy, pray."

Thus by May 1821 we find them at work in Liverpool. The business premises were in Church Street, and the sign "Mersey Bank" was up. From the reports of some trials for uttering forged bills we find that the Mersey Bank were issuing their notes. A certain William Hide Sikes had discounted with the Mersey Bank a draft of £125, in reality a forgery, but bearing what purported to be good names. They for the £125 gave him £30 in cash and the balance of £95, less discount, in *local notes of their own.* It is interesting to follow this bill, exemplifying as it does much of the nature of business transactions at this period. The

bill was next taken by a Mr. Matthew Samuel Haynes of 15 Blake Street, and rediscounted at the Bank of Messrs. Lowry, Roscoe, Wardell and Co. They gave for it two small bills of £20 and £30, and the balance in cash. When Lowry and Co. discovered the bill to be a forgery, they sent to Mr. Haynes, and were referred from his lodgings to the Mersey Bank in Church Street, of which concern Mr. Haynes was found to be the corresponding clerk. After some difficulty they succeeded in getting from him £17, 1s., which he said was the *whole of the money then in the Bank.* They were then referred by Mr. Haynes to a Mr. John Richardson, of 14 Upper Newington, who was said to be the cashier of the Mersey Bank, and from him Lowry & Co. recovered the small bills for £20 and £30 which they had paid out in exchange for the forged bills, and the balance of the £125 in a draft on London.

Early in 1822 the *Mercury* spoke out boldly: "We do not speak on light grounds when we pronounce the Mersey Bank is, what we have all along regarded it to be, *Insolvent.* There are now in this town, both in the hands of bankers and other persons, several of their bills protested for non-payment. Their small notes for £5 and even those for £1 have been dishonoured."

On 21st January 1822 the following circular was issued :—

"MERSEY BANK, LIVERPOOL.

"Messrs. Morton, Hardie & Co. having been under the necessity (from concurrent circumstances which they could not control) to suspend the payment of their engagements, respectfully announce to the several holders of their notes and bills, that all their notes on demand will be paid in the months of February and March, viz. all the one pound notes

in the last week of February and the second week of March, and the £5 notes in the last week of March and the second week of April, during which time an arrangement will be made for paying all bills after sight or date."

The *Mercury* for 1st February 1822 says: "Mersey Bank. This respectable body have, for the present, retired from the fatigues of business . . . as they have declined in favour of *John Doe* and *Richard Roe*, who have present possession of the Bank in Church Street."

By May of this year it was stated in the Insolvent Debtors' Court that none of the partners of either the Mersey Bank or the Waterloo Bank could be found. None of the partners of the Mersey Bank had ever been resident in Liverpool. Morton and Hardie had been seen by their Liverpool cashier, but Walker and Smyth had not.

In November 1822 the originator of the whole affair, whose name had not hitherto appeared, applied for his discharge in the Insolvent Debtors' Court. This was Thomas Ambrose, who about two and a half years previously had been discharged from debts to the amount of £7000. Six months after his discharge he took the house in Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, from where the Waterloo Bank was carried on. He was an anonymous partner in the bank. As to the others, he affirmed the existence of Willerton and Beaumont. In the end his discharge was refused.

I have to regret that I have not yet seen any notes of this bank.

[For a fuller account, see "Liverpool Banks and Bankers" by the writer, published by Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, Liverpool, 1906.]

THE "GOING-OUT"

OF

PRINCE CHARLIE IN 1745

Some Local Lights on a Well-Known Episode of History

By the Rev. Francis Stewart Banner, B.A.
Rector of Swettenham

Read 30th November 1905

BEFORE he enters upon the perusal of these pages, I should like to say a word or two to my reader.

The events with which they deal are of comparatively recent date.

They happened only 160 years ago. But at the time they took place they were of thrilling interest.

This we may see from the militia raised all over the country, from the forces gathered under King George himself (see page 81) at Finchley, and from the numerous references to them in the letters of our ancestors. Thus Mrs. Mary Holland, of Dam House, Mobberley, says in her diary :—

"Novr. 24, 1745. The week past has been attended with a great deal of bad tidings from our armies, many in great alarm and consternation.

"Novr. 27 : ye last day. Every day brings fresh alarms, our Rebel enemies drawing nearer and nearer, and besides our own family come for shelter."

And thus Miss Rachel Bromfield writes from Swettenham on October 10, 1745: "We frequently receive various accounts about the Rebells,

but their procedure we can't certainly know; but we are sure there is a general stagnation of all Trade."

The question in men's minds was—whether the claims of the House of Hanover, which lay chiefly in the Act of Settlement, or the hereditary rights of the House of Stewart, should be supreme; whether the King reigned by will of the people, or whether his tenure was absolute and unassailable.

Now this little treatise does not profess to enter into the field of politics. It is merely a compilation of hitherto unpublished or little-known documents, and it is as such—as a historical record—that I have deemed it worthy of preservation.

With regard to the title, "The 'Going-out' of Prince Charlie," I would refer my reader to the following note by Sir Walter Scott in "Waverley":—

"To 'go out' was a conventional phrase. . . . It was accounted ill-breeding in Scotland . . . to use the phrase 'rebellion' or 'rebel,' which might be interpreted by some of the parties present as a personal insult. It was also esteemed more polite even for staunch Whigs to denominate Charles Edward the 'Chevalier' than to speak of him as the 'Pretender.'"

In order not to interfere with the MSS. or create confusion, the dates throughout are given in the Old Style.

In conclusion, I beg to thank very gratefully Lady Brocklehurst, Mrs. Pole, Captain T. R. Warren Swettenham, Sir Peter Walker, the Vicar of Leek, William Fergusson Irvine, Esq., F.S.A., Henry Reade, Esq., W. B. Brocklehurst, Esq., the Editor of *The Connoisseur*, the Governors of the King's School, Macclesfield, the Governors of the Nicholson Institute, Leek, Mr. Joseph Cunliffe, Mr. Prince, and many others, for their kindness

and courtesy in giving me information, and allowing me access to their relics and documents.

The first expedition of Charles Edward Stewart, in 1744, having come to a disastrous finale upon the rocks of Dungeness, and the enthusiasm of the French nation in his cause having somewhat cooled, the Chevalier found himself thrown upon his own slender resources. Pawning his jewels and borrowing money from his friends, he engaged the *Doutelle*, a brig of eighteen guns, and, accompanied by the *Elizabeth* (a French man-of-war, laden with his arms and armaments[1]), he set out, with seven faithful companions, from the shores of France on July 8, 1745. The *Elizabeth* was so unfortunate as to meet with H.M.S. *Lion*, by which she was disabled and caused to put back to Brest. The *Doutelle*, after standing by and seeing her consort defeated, made sail for Scotland and reached Moidart, in Inverness-shire, in safety on the 25th of the same month.

Here, though many of the nobility stood aloof from the Prince, on account of his having arrived without the stipulated assistance from France,[2] a goodly number of Highland gentlemen joined the enterprise.

The appearance of the Chevalier at this time is thus described by McDonald, one of the "seven men of Moidart":—"A tall youth of a most agreeable aspect, in a plain black coat, with a plain shirt, not very clean, and a cambrick stock, fixed with a plain silver buckle, a plain hatt, with a canvas string, having one end fixed to one of his coat buttons; he had black stockins, and brass buckles in his shoes."

[1] In the two ships were 2000 muskets, five or six hundred broadswords, and a sum of £3800.

[2] In the Stewart archives, discovered at Rome, there is ample evidence that he was first invited into Great Britain and then deserted by a great part of the English aristocracy.

On August 2nd he disembarked, and took up his residence at Auchnacarrie, the house of Lochiel. After some slight skirmishing with the Government troops near Fort William, it was publicly announced that the standard of the Prince would be set up on the 19th of August in the romantic valley of Glenfinnan. This was done;[1] and within the next week over 2000 men had rallied to his cause; so that he was enabled to march to Aberchallader, within three miles of Fort Augustus, with the intention of meeting General Cope.

Meanwhile the Government had been apprised of the audacity of the adventurer, and, though they at first affected to treat the matter with ridicule, they soon had occasion to change their sentiments. A proclamation, offering a reward of £30,000 for the apprehension of the Pretender's son, was issued,[2] and Sir John Cope, with a numerous and well-appointed force, was despatched to put a stop to his further progress.

On August 27th the two armies were within a few miles of each other, when the Commander-in-Chief of the regulars quite suddenly wheeled his men and marched northward to Aberdeen, leaving the low country open and undefended. Discussing this very strange move, the Rev. Mr. Morton (in "Waverley") says: "Is the man a coward, a traitor, or an idiot?" To which Melville replies: "None of these, I believe. Sir John has the commonplace courage of a common soldier, is honest enough, does what he is commanded, and understands what is told him, but is as fit to act

[1] The standard, which was made of white, blue, and red silk, and was about twice the size of an ordinary pair of colours, was raised by Moray (elder brother of the Marquess of Tullibardine), assisted by two working men. A handsome monument, commemorating the event, erected in 1820, now marks the spot.

[2] Charles replied by an offer of £30,000 for the person of the Elector of Hanover.

for himself in circumstances of importance as I, my dear parson, to occupy your pulpit."

On August 30th the Prince reached Blair, and on September 3rd had marched as far as Perth. Here he was joined by the Duke of Perth and Lord George Murray. Both of these he created Lieutenant-Generals. On the evening of the 11th, driving two regiments of the enemy's horse before him, he arrived safely at Dunblane. On the 16th this cavalry ventured to attack him near to Corstorphine, but the Lowland horsemen charging and opening fire upon them, they precipitately fled.

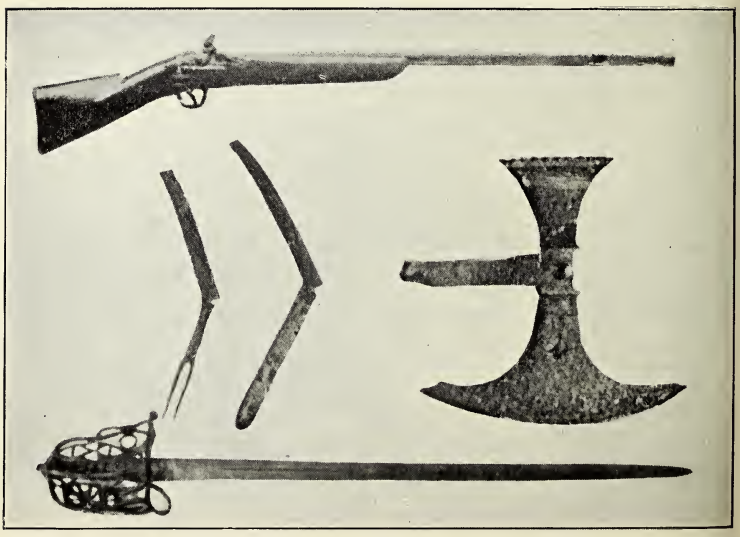
Matters were now becoming serious. The Prince was approaching the capital of Scotland and the home of his ancestors, at the head of a determined band of wild Highlanders and disaffected Lowlanders; and there was no adequate defence prepared for him. The citizens of Edinburgh were driven to despair. And so, when two letters demanding their surrender had been received, and no satisfactory conclusion had been come to, a deputation waited upon the Chevalier at Gray's Mill. When the carriage, which had conveyed these gentry on their midnight excursion, was returning to its stable, through the Netherbow Port gate, Lochiel, with 500 of his Cameronians, slipped into the city. The other gates, with the watchmen and guards, were soon secured, and the metropolis was in the hands of the enemy without the shedding of a drop of blood. This happened on the night of the 16th, and on the following day the Chevalier made a triumphal entry into the town.

King James VIII. (the Old Pretender) was proclaimed at the Cross, and the Prince, as Regent, took up his abode, and kept Court at Holyrood.

But Sir John Cope had by this time recovered from his *maladie*, whatever it might be, and was reported to be returned by sea to Dunbar, with

MEDAL OF CHARLES EDWARD AND HENRY, DUKE OF YORK

REPRODUCED, BY PERMISSION, FROM THE "CONNOISSEUR" OF AUGUST 1903



1. Lochaber Axe head and enormous Knife and Fork picked up on Gun Moor after the passage of the insurgents. Now in the possession of Sir Peter Brocklehurst, Bart.
2. Sword found near Osmaston. In the possession of Sir Peter Walker, Bart.
3. Gun preserved at the Ship Inn, Swythamley.

300 troops and six pieces of artillery, and to be advancing upon the capital. It was resolved to meet and give him battle on his route. To this end a trustworthy old Jacobite was appointed Governor of Edinburgh, and the whole army set out for Tranent, where the Royalists were encamped.

The signal was given by the firing of a small iron cannon (the only one in the possession of the insurgents), and the clans marched forth, in a column three abreast, preceded by the standard of the Chevalier, bearing a red cross upon a white background, with the motto "Tandem Triumphans." The cavalry, which numbered fifty, was composed of Lowland gentlemen. Each clan displayed its own banner. The arms carried by these soldiers were many and various. Some had swords and targets, some guns, some pole-axes, some scythes set upon poles, and some only their dirks or stakes pulled out of the hedges; owing to the Disarming Act, weapons were scarce among the inferior peasantry, and Charles had some time before this discarded all that might hamper the movements of his agile host.

On the evening of September 20th they had arrived, much to the surprise of General Cope, who was looking for their approach by the high-road from the west, on the slopes above Tranent. Sir John wheeled round so as to have his right near Preston Pans and Seaton House upon his left. Between the combatants lay a morass. The position of the Government troops seemed unassailable, but during the night a gentleman named Anderson was found, who informed the insurgents of a path across to the firm ground below. Very early on the following morning, after a serious delay caused by an accident to this gentleman, who slipped and was rendered insensible, the passage was safely accomplished; and the Highlanders, having

successfully outflanked the Royalists, rushed down, in two lines, upon their foes. Sir John met this onslaught with his artillery. But the Scots were undismayed, and having fired their muskets and thrown them away, drew their claymores and carried all before them like a tornado. In seven or eight minutes both horse and foot were totally routed and driven from the field. The brave Colonel Gardiner was killed, and the Commander-in-Chief himself, having escaped by means of a subterfuge,[1] had fled to Berwick.

Such were the wonderful results of the celebrated Battle of Gladsmuir or Preston Pans. The night after the contest the Chevalier slept at Pinkie House, and the following day (September 22nd) he re-entered, as conqueror, the capital. With the exception of the castles of Edinburgh and Stirling and four small Highland forts, he was now the acknowledged Regent of the kingdom of his ancestors.

The next month was spent in organising the forces. Many Scottish lairds joined the cause, and arms as well as funds were contributed from France. Two bodies of cavalry were formed, under Lord Elcho and Lord Balmerino. A Council was held daily in the drawing-room at Holyrood. But the Chevalier could not rest contented with the partial success to which he had attained. He therefore announced to the assembled chieftains his intention of marching to Newcastle and giving battle to General Wade. For some time this proposition did not meet with the approval of his friends. They represented to

[1] Putting a white cockade, similar to those worn by the Prince's followers, in his hat, he passed through the Highlanders without observation, and was the first to communicate the news of his own defeat.

"When Johnnie Cope to Dunbar came,
They speer'd at him, 'Where's a' your men?'
'I left them a' this morning.'"

him that their forces (5500 men) were inadequate, that the Marshal had most of the English army at his command, and that they had not yet received invitations to cross the borderland. To these objections he made the spirited, if somewhat hot-headed reply: "I see, gentlemen, you are determined to stay in Scotland and defend your country; but I am not less resolved to try my fate in England, though I should go alone."

It being evident that the Prince's mind was made up, Lord George Murray and the other Councillors agreed to fall in with his wishes, provided the advance should be made along the western frontier.

This determination having been arrived at, the march out from Edinburgh was ordered to take place on the 31st October.

That night was spent by the Chevalier at Pinkie House, the two following at Kelso. From here, to mislead General Wade, orders were sent to Wooler to prepare quarters for the troops. This having been done, Charles suddenly turned to the westward, passed down Liddesdale, and entered Cumberland on the evening of the 8th of November.

"As the clans crossed the Border, they drew their swords and raised a loud shout of exultation; but in hastily unsheathing his claymore, Lochiel accidentally cut his hand, which was immediately looked upon as an unlucky omen, and spread consternation through the whole column."—Klose's "Memoirs."

Many of the common soldiers were as averse as their leaders to the English campaign, and deserted before reaching the borderland.

About the 9th of November, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the rough state of the roads, two divisions of the army had arrived at Carlisle and settled down to besiege it.

An interesting account of this investment is given by Mr. Gilpin, a contemporary, of which the substance is as follows :—

The city was as badly off as the insurgents, for, whilst the latter had no cannon and were in fear of the interruption of General Wade, and were many of them most unwilling to delay the advance upon London, the former was garrisoned only by two companies of invalids and two raw, undisciplined regiments of militia. The Governor had sent to Newcastle for reinforcements, but an answer had been returned that it was impossible to grant him aid. This mortifying intelligence was kept secret from the populace, but, through the indiscretion of a gentleman, it leaked out, and was carried by a well-known Papist into the rebels' camp. The Duke of Perth was assured that, if he would retain his quarters for but one day longer, he might confidently expect a mutiny within the town. Immediately the order to retire, which had been already given, was reversed; and all things happened just as they had been foretold. The militia dispersed, and the Mayor and Corporation, being left with only two companies of invalids for their defence, made terms with the Prince, and surrendered.

This great event took place on the 14th November.

The capture of Carlisle supplied the adventurers with arms and ammunition, and replenished their purse to the extent of £2000.

James Francis Edward was proclaimed King of Great Britain, with the Chevalier himself to act as the Regent.

When the news of this signal success reached Holmes Chapel the good people of that town manifested their joy by ringing the church bells. After a week's rest, on November 21st the Prince

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD IN HIGHLAND COSTUME

From a Print (by E. Scriven), presented to the Nicholson Institute, Leek, by the late John Sleigh, Esq.

again set forth, and arrived that evening at Penrith. His intention was to try conclusions with Marshal Wade; but the latter, an old man, not accepting the challenge, he moved along towards Lancaster. And here let us pause, before studying his advance into our immediate neighbourhood, to inspect the persons of our hero and his uncouth host.

The Chevalier at the time of his expedition was but a young man of twenty-four, having been born at S. Gervais, December 31, 1720. He was tall, well-proportioned, and active. He was handsome in face, with a fair complexion and blue eyes. His hair, which was of a golden hue, fell in natural ringlets about his neck. Sometimes, in accordance with the fashion of the age, he wore a bob-tailed wig. There was a charm about his manner which proved only too attractive to men,[1] and made him, coupled with his romantic environment, the idol of female partisans. By education he was somewhat illiterate. Sir Thomas Sheridan, his tutor (one of his staff, whom he proposed to elevate to the Archbishopric of Canterbury), seems to have taken more pains to imbue him with the spirit of autocracy than to inculcate proficiency in literary accomplishments. The weapon which he knew so well how to wield he spelt a SORD; his father's name was GEMS; and a hunting-knife was COOTO DE CHAS. But to balance this deficiency of education he had many qualities of sterling worth. He was affable, dignified, kind-hearted, honourable, religious, courageous, and resolute. In dress he was, normally, particular. On foot,[2] he marched at the head of his regiment. He was clad after the Highland fashion, with a broad blue ribbon over one shoulder

[1] As in the case of Napoleon, many men felt they dare not come within his influence.

[2] The aged and infirm Lord Pitsligo occupied his carriage.

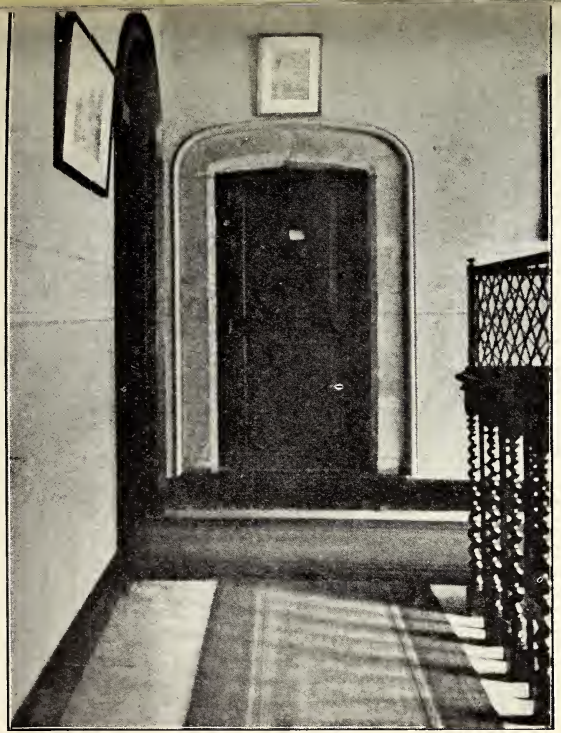
and a light green plaid over the other.[1] On his head he wore a blue bonnet with a white rose, the badge of the House of York, in it. In addition to these, when entering Macclesfield he had on, says Mr. John Stafford, "a blue waistcoat trimmed with silver." At Leek it was noticed that he was wearing "a light wig on his head"; and at Derby, which he entered in the evening, it was remarked that his headgear consisted of "a green bonnet laced with gold," and that he had "a broad-sword hanging by his side."[2] On his left breast he wore the cross of S. Andrew.

As a military leader he was lacking in skill, and by nature he was prone to give too much heed to the promptings of superstition. The army, by all accounts, including old men, boys, and some women, who formed about a third of the number, did not, at any rate whilst in England, exceed six or seven thousand at any time. The men were fine lusty fellows, but weather-beaten and poorly clad. They were all dressed in Highland costume, as were also their leaders. About five hundred of them, chiefly Lowlanders, were cavalry. A good number of the men rode horses which they had picked up on their route. Many of these were equipped only with halters, having no saddles or bridles. Some had pads stuffed with straw on them, and stirrups made of rope. Others were not even shod. The body-arms of the troops have been already described (see p. 67).

The Prince's guard were distinguished by dresses of blue trimmed with red. The soldiers marched

[1] At a lecture, delivered by Mr. Challinor at Leek in 1863, a work-bag made out of a piece of this identical plaid was exhibited.

[2] Some most interesting pictures of "the claymore of Prince Charles Edward, presented by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to Macdonald of Clanronald," will be found on page 202 of vol. xv. of the "Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire."



BEDROOM DOOR AT ASHBOURNE HALL

HOUSE (NOW THE CONSERVATIVE CLUB) IN WHICH PRINCE CHARLIE STAYED AT LANCASTER

in an orderly manner, usually six or eight abreast. Each company, of which there were thirteen, was preceded by its own colonel. The artillery consisted of fifteen 4-pound cannon (some of French and some of English make), one coehorn,[1] and fifty ammunition waggons. Their standards seem to have been many and various. There were eight with red crosses on white backgrounds. Some had "Tandem Triumphans" inscribed upon them, some had "Liberty and Property—Church and King"; and one, borne after the Chevalier, had for its motto "A la fin."

The music was supplied by bagpipes, fifes, and drums.

The whole body of troops was divided into two main sections; the one, consisting chiefly of Lowlanders, was led by General Murray; and the other, which was composed of the clans, and separated by an interval of half a day's march, was commanded by the Prince himself. Amongst the leaders there was a good deal of jealousy and friction, and this was added to by the unfounded suspicions which the Chevalier entertained of his most able General —Lord George Murray..

For the most part, on the way down to Derby the behaviour of the troops was good; but upon the return journey, when the poor Highlanders were wearied in body and distressed in mind, they did not hesitate to take by force, and rudely, whatever they could lay their hands upon. The pay of the private was sixpence a day; that of the Lowland gentry one shilling.

From Lancaster the insurgents proceeded to Preston, where they arrived on November 26th. So superstitious were the Scotsmen (on account of the ill-fated expedition of 1715) that they would not enter the town by the ordinary route, and Lord

[1] Mortar.

George Murray had to lead his forces a mile out of their way in order to cross the Ribble bridge. The Prince arrived in the evening to the inspiriting strains of "The King shall have his own again."[1]

The people welcomed him with shouts and cheers,[2] and rang their bells; but on beating up for recruits no one could be persuaded to enlist.

Undismayed by this, the Chevalier assured his followers that he would be joined by his English friends at Manchester. On the next day they set out from Preston, and by forced marches arrived at that town on the 28th.

The following interesting particulars are taken from a copy of the *Manchester Magazine*, published on December 24, 1745:[3]—

"*Thursday, November* 28*th.*—About 3 P.M. a Sergeant, a Drummer, and a woman, belonging to the rebels, made their appearance, and in about half an hour beat up for Volunteers, offering 5 guineas a man. They gave out that the Vanguard was but two miles off. A few young fellows, who had got their plaid waistcoats ready at the Bull's Head, immediately put them on, and white cockades in their hats, and joined them. About nine the Vanguard, consisting of about 100 Horsemen, came in.

"*Friday, November* 29*th.*—About ten, another small party of Horse came in. The best houses were examined, and one fixed on for the Pretender's son's quarters.[4] About one, the main

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[1] Strangely enough, on the return through Preston, a band of itinerant musicians were playing, "Hie thee, Charlie, home again."

[2] The first he had heard since leaving Scotland.

[3] This little newspaper has a most interesting history. One of the Highlanders, on the return from Derby, entered the Ship Inn at Swythamley, with the intention of looting it. His purpose was to carry off the gun of the proprietor—Mr. Joseph Cunliffe; but the latter being a very powerful man, a scuffle ensued, which ended in the capture of the rebel's gun, the paper falling from his pocket in the struggle. Both of these are carefully preserved by Mr. Joseph Cunliffe, his grandson.

Sir Edward Cust says in "Local Chit-chat of the '45" (see vol. xv. of the "Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire"): "A newspaper was at that period a hebdomadal luxury."

[4] This was the house of Mr. Dickinson in Market Sted Lane, which received the name of "The Palace." It afterwards became the "Palace Inn," and later on was rebuilt as a warehouse, which is now known as "Palace Buildings." A picture of the house, and portraits of several well-known Manchester Jacobites, will be found in "Manchester: Old and New," by Mr. William Arthur Shaw, M.A.

body arrived, with the Pretender's son, who marched on foot in Highland dress, surrounded by a body of Highlanders, and was proclaimed about 3 o'clock. They continued coming in until about five. . . . They billeted themselves, and used other arts to prevent their numbers from being known. Many private houses had above twenty; but some, both public and private, had none.

"The Bellman went round the town to order the Innkeepers, &c., forthwith to bring their last acquittances, and all such as had any duty to pay, or had any cash, on pain of military execution. He also went round the town a second time and ordered that all houses should be illuminated; which was done, and bonfires made. The Bells also were rung. No doubt many of the ignorant Scots swallowed their forced meat for a dish of Loyalty.

"*Saturday, November 30th.*[1]—The Pretender with his guards rode through the chief streets of the town, and had the mortification of perceiving that Manchester had been misrepresented, and that the people were not insensible to the difference between Liberty and Slavery, &c. The people of Manchester almost universally showed by their countenances (and the Pretender showed by his that he read their temper of mind) that they disapproved of and abhorred him, and his barbarous, rapacious, slavish crew, their base designs, and their abettors. Many of his officers, indeed, declared to gentlemen where they were quartered, they expected the whole town would join them; but, to its honour be it said, there appeared no marks of joy or approbation, though the Pretender failed not to call for such by his looks. Indeed it was with much difficulty that their own party could raise even a faint shout.

"Prayers were read, by order, at the old church this afternoon, and instead of his Majesty King George, &c., the King, Prince of Wales, and all the Royal family were prayed for. The Pretender's son did not attend the service:[2] a plain proof of his

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[1] The following safe-conduct was given by the Lieutenant-General to Peter Pownall, Esq. (ancestor of W. B. Brocklehurst, Esq.), of Bramhall, upon this date: "Charles, Prince of Wales, &c., Regent of England and Scotland and France and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging, to all his Majesty's officers, Civil or Military. These are requiring you to protect and defend the Estate, House, and Effects of Peter Pownall, Gentleman, from all insult, violence, or injuries to be done by any person or persons whomsoever. Given att Manchester this 30th November, 1745, by his Highness' command. —GEORGE MURRAY."

[2] Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, in "The Manchester Rebels," says that he did attend the service on S. Andrew's Day, when a most fiery sermon was preached from the text, "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's" by the Rev. Mr. Coppack, chaplain to the Manchester Regiment.

being a Papist. On this occasion the insurgents obtained about £1000 by subscriptions."

Manchester had been Parliamentarian during the Civil War of Charles I.; but now it was of Royalist sentiments.

"During the two days spent in Manchester," says Mr. C. L. Klose in his "Memoirs of Charles Stuart," "about two hundred volunteers enlisted, and were embodied with the few English recruits who had hitherto joined the Prince into one corps, called the Manchester Regiment, the command of which was given to Mr. Francis Townley, a Roman Catholic of an old family in Lancashire." It is believed that these volunteers were the originators of the scheme for raising money by subscription, which had not been previously exploited. On the return march from Derby the "Manchester Regulars," not wishing to leave England, were put in charge of the city of Carlisle, and upon its capitulation Colonel Townley, together with twenty officers of the garrison, were reserved to await the King's pleasure.

Eventually the colonel and eight of his companions were tried for high treason, and, in July 1746, were executed, with the greatest barbarity, on Kennington Common.[1]

Having refreshed his army at Manchester, it had been the Prince's intention to prosecute his march

[1] After being suspended for three minutes from the gallows, their bodies were stripped and cut down. Their hearts were then cut out and thrown into a fire, and their heads were severed from their bodies. On throwing into the fire the last heart, which was that of Jemmy Dawson (celebrated in ballad), the executioner exclaimed, "God save King George!" and the spectators answered with a shout. The heads of Colonel Townley and Captain Fletcher were placed upon Temple Bar. Those of Messrs. Siddell and Deacon were set up on two poles in front of the Manchester Exchange. Five others, preserved in spirits, were sent for the same purpose to Preston, Wigan, and Carlisle. Mr. Coppack, chaplain to the Manchester Regiment (whom the Prince desired to make Bishop of Carlisle), was executed at the latter town.

by Chester into Wales, for the Wynns and Wyndhams were esteemed favourable to his cause; but being informed that the bridges over the Mersey were broken down by the "Liverpool Blues,"[1] he decided to proceed on the direct route for the metropolis, and issued the following "sportive" proclamation:—

"To the Inhabitants of Manchester.

"MANCHESTER, *November* 30, 1745.

"His Royal Highness being informed that several bridges have been pulled down in this county, he has given orders to repair them forthwith, particularly that at Crossforth, which is to be done this night by his own troops, though His Royal Highness does not propose to make use of it for his own army, but believes it will be of service to the country; and if any forces that were with General Wade be coming this road, they may have the benefit of it! C. P. R."

On December 1st, the troops left Manchester in two columns. One of these, led by the Chevalier, waded through the river a little below Stockport,[2] where they found the water scarcely three feet deep, and were greeted by a few of the Cheshire gentry, and an old lady, Mrs. Skyring, who presented the Prince with a purse containing the proceeds of the sale of her jewels, her plate, and every little trinket she possessed.[3]

This division, passing through the low-lying ground by Woodford and Prestbury, reached Macclesfield about 2 P.M. The other column, with the baggage and artillery, passed over lower down at Cheadle, over a rough bridge made by

[1] A regiment of militia, 700 strong, raised by the citizens for his repulsion. One of them, William Liversley, was buried on December 4th, at Cheadle. On December 14th they were stationed at Warrington, and received orders to march to Preston, where they were expected to arrive on December 16th. They were "discharged," with much commendation, after the taking of Carlisle.

[2] The Lancashire bridge had been blown up.

[3] This lady died upon hearing of the retreat.

choking up the channel with the trunks of poplar trees. Many of them also proceeded by Crossford near Stretford, where they compelled the country people to assist in repairing the bridge by laying poplar trees across the river, and planks on the top of them. A troop of horse arrived at Altringham at break of day, and bespoke quarters for a body of foot, which came in about ten, and later on, set out towards the east.

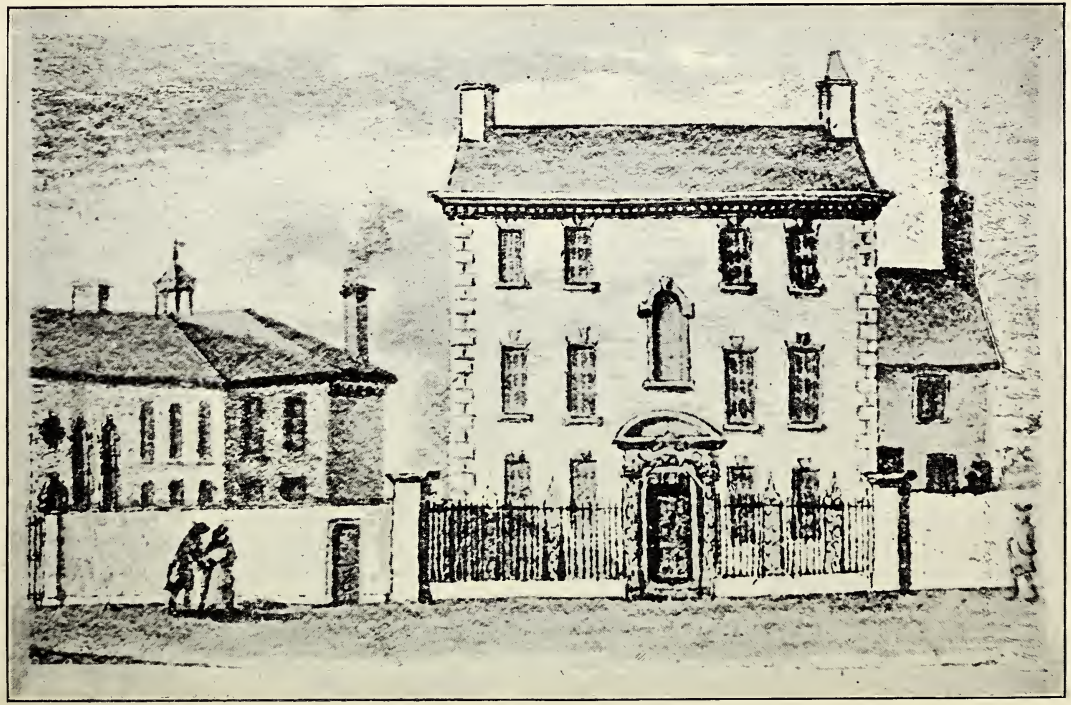
The main body advanced by Wilmslow and Chorley over Alderley Edge to Macclesfield.[1]

On the morning of Saturday, November 30th, a small party of the insurgents entered Macclesfield. They rode round the cross and distributed leaflets which spoke of religious liberty, and called on the inhabitants to enlist in the Prince's service. Not meeting with any encouragement, and perhaps hearing of the approach of the King's dragoons, they retired. Later on in the day about twenty of the Royal cavalry entered the town and took up their abode there for the night. Next morning (December 1st) the country people came flocking in, saying that the rebels were only a quarter of a mile away; on hearing which the dragoons precipitately fled. The entrance of the Quartermasters, with their guard of twenty, then took place. These rode to the cross, and, summoning the constables, inquired for Sir Peter Davenport's house.[2] Finding he was away, they labelled the

[1] "They had given out that they would call at Knottsford, but they were prevented by a report that 2000 of the King's troops were there; a proof their intelligence was not always good."—*Manchester Magazine.*

Augustus Hare, in his "Memorials of a Quiet Life," narrates how his ancestors threw their wine into a large pool in front of Toft Hall, "from whence it was fished up, not much improved, a hundred years after."

[2] This was afterwards known as "Holyrood House," and was used as the Free Grammar School. It is situate in King Edward Street.



THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MACCLESFIELD

From the Frontispiece of the Governors' Minute Book (dated 1775)

door "Prince."[1] Following these came the advance guard, a regiment of lusty fellows, but poorly mounted, commanded by the Duke of Perth. Not long after, with banners flying and bagpipes playing, came four or five regiments, each led by its colonel.

Marching on foot (as he had done all the way from Carlisle) the Prince, surrounded by his body-guards, then arrived. The populace received him in silence; but, from fear of insult, an attempt was made to ring a peal of bells. Only four of the ringers could be found; and these, through confusion, rang the bells backward. The Prince then ordered the Mayor and Aldermen to proclaim King James; and the bellman was sent round to bespeak quarters for 10,000, saying that 5000 were following the next day. All this evening the common soldiers were engaged "scaling their pieces, firing them, and putting them in order." A council of war was also held, at which Lord George Murray declared zealously in favour of marching, without loss of time, to London.[2] The vanguard took up their quarters late at night at Broken Cross.

Lord Elcho, with his division, and the scouts (numbering about 500 men), who had reconnoitred the country for eight or ten miles around, spent the night at Prestbury, and joined the army again on the morrow.[3] On December 2nd, Lord George Murray, with 2000 men, instead of taking the road to Leek, which was the direct route for London, set out for Congleton; the object being to impress the Duke of Cumberland with the belief, either

[1] It seems to have been their custom to write in chalk upon the quarters the name of the person for whom they were assigned. (See page 85.)

[2] Home, the historian.

[3] They called at Adlington, the house of Colonel Lee, and demanded a certain number of muskets, pistols, &c., and six French horns, and mentioned the particular rooms in which they should be found.

that they were seeking to give him battle, or else wishing to make their way to their partisans in Wales. At ten o'clock in the morning the column marched through Gawsworth, reaching Congleton between three and four in the afternoon, and announced that the Prince, with the remainder of the troops, would be there that evening. A small party of about thirty men were told off to Astbury. When the Prince arrived, the Mayor was compelled to proclaim him, with all formality, at the Market Cross.

The following interesting letter, written by Mr. Samuel Bromfield on the 4th of December 1745, is taken from the Swettenham muniments:—

"SIR,—I hope the communication is now open that we may hear from one another again, and shall be glad to hear your family and house have escaped the Rebels' fury. Although 4000 foot and horse lay at Congleton on Monday night, they paid this Parish no visit. They took in Congleton what horses and arms they could light on, ordered all their last receipts for Excise to be brought them, and obliged them to repay it, ordered provisions for 6000 men for Tuesday night, who lay at Maxfield on Monday, and for their Land Tax to be ready by Tuesday noon. But what altered their route I cannot tell, but the better part of them turned and went through Bosley and Rushton to Leek—so that Congleton saved its Land Tax by it, which that poor town could not well afford to pay.

"I hear that these went from Congleton to Ashbourne that day, and the remnant, their artillery, stayed at Leek; and I am told this morning that part of our troops set out from Newcastle and Stone at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night to have surprised them at Leek; which the Rebels had notice of and made their escape. I am afraid this adventure of our army has done them hurt and retarded them, so that the Rebels will get before them to London, and God only knows what will be the end of it. It gives great uneasiness in this country. But we are not left without hope that they will be scourged, and the more so because I do not hear that anybody of any consideration has joined them since they left Carlisle. I hear they whisked up a great many apprentices and cracked Tradesmen at Manchester, and call them the Manchester Regiment. I hear the Pretender's son lay two nights at Sir P. Davenport's, sent to Adlington for all the horses and arms (that six coach mares were got, &c.), and they had the rest

MEAL-ARK-CLOUGH

WATERFALL AT THE HEAD OF MEAL-ARK-CLOUGH

of them sent to Prestbury, and sent to Thornycroft for arms, and broke open the lower rooms at Birtles new Hall for arms. Brothers was there yesterday, and says they took nothing but a few knives that were tipped with silver.

"They sent to Mr. Worth for 1000 measures of oats and a quantity of hay, and I hear he was glad to get rid of them upon such easy terms. I hear they wrested the Association money in Manchester. I think your tenant, Edward Booth, came off better than most that fell into their hands. A deserter took one of his horses out of the stable, whom he pursued and took, got his horse again, and sent the Rebel to Chester Castle.

"Manchester and all our country were in the utmost confusion for a fortnight past in removing their effects and families, and on Saturday I sent Brothers to Manchester to learn their motions for the comfort of ourselves and neighbours; when they took his horse, and he returned on Sunday on foot, who brought us word that he left part of them at Altringham. But before he came home a neighbour comes to our Church door in the service time and said the Rebels were near us and would take all our horses. You may think Mr. Sherratt's congregation was soon dispersed. Upon which I sent seven of my best horses and one of my brother's that night near Ashbourne,[1] thinking that no one would come there, and left three horses and two colts at home, thinking they might prevent me being insulted; but when I heard they marched towards Ashbourne, I sent a servant after my horses, but have heard nothing since.

"I am apt to think the Rebels were too much in haste to go much into the country there, and hope they are safe. It is now time to leave off this melancholy subject . . . these troublesome times have prevented me hunting . . . your most obedient and humble SAM^L BROMFIELD."

Meantime the Government forces were hovering around. A great camp had been formed under the King himself at Finchley; the troops of Marshal Wade were in the rear of the Chevalier; and the Duke of Cumberland,[2] with 10,000 men, was encamped at Newcastle in Staffordshire. On hearing of the apparent approach of the Highlanders from his spy, Mr. Weir, the latter retired to Lichfield,

[1] The farmers of Swythamley and Heaton hid their cattle in a secluded little dell called Meal-ark-Clough, bounded at one end by a waterfall and at the other by the river Dane.

[2] Second son of George II. (See page 89.)

resolving to await the arrival of the army from the North, in order to give battle to the insurgents with the greater effectiveness. Here a great misfortune befell him; for a scouting party under Lord Elcho succeeded in taking prisoner Mr. Weir,[1] and by a ruse drew off 200 of his cavalry from the house of Sir Peter Talbot, which they were besieging, to the encampment at Congleton, where they were all captured without bloodshed.

During their stay the insurgents sought for and seized whatever arms they could find, and "lived gratuitously." On the following morning they set out, some of them by Bosley and Rushton, and others by the high road through Mossley and Dane Enshaw, to rejoin the main army, which had marched direct from Macclesfield and lay at Leek.

About half a mile beyond The Cloud, just off the turnpike road, there is an eminence called Drummer's Knob, which takes its name from the following incident:—A drummer was here sitting and amusing himself by playing (or singing), "Hie thee, Jamie, hame again," when he was espied by some English soldiers. One of these requested permission of his officer to have a shot at him. Leave was given, and, though the distance was great, the bullet reached its billet, and the poor fellow died. On their arrival at Leek the vanguard did not tarry, but hastened on to Ashbourne, where they demanded quarters for 3000 men. The Prince wished to put up at the Vicarage, but Mrs. Daintry (the wife of the Vicar) refused to have

[1] Mr. Weir was the most important of the Government spies. He claimed to have been in and out amongst the Highlanders, learning their secrets, dozens of times on their way down from Carlisle. It was only when, by Lord Elcho's orders, the halter was around his neck, that he consented to turn traitor to the King.

THE MARCH TO FINCHLEY. By Hogarth

DRUMMER'S KNOB

him in the house,[1] and he had to spend the night at Ashbourne Hall. The close of the day was spent by the remainder of his forces in practising shooting at the old Norman Church cross, and in sharpening their claymores and broadswords in readiness for the anticipated brush with the Duke of Cumberland's army.[2] Meanwhile the good people of Derby were making preparations to defend themselves. Six hundred men were provided by the gentry, and another 150 by the Duke of Devonshire. On the 3rd December, news having reached them that Ashbourne was "occupied," all was immediately confusion. The soldiers were ordered off to Nottingham, and the magistrates, gentry, and chief tradespeople fled with their families and goods. When the Highlanders arrived at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 4th, and demanded billets for 9000 troops, their terror was complete. Soon after this thirty of the vanguard rode in and remained on horseback for two or three hours, whilst "bells were rung and bonfires lit." Lord Balmerino and Lord Elcho at the head of the army then marched in.

The Chevalier himself, who had paid a visit to Radbourne Hall,[3] arrived on foot at dusk, and pro-

[1] With regard to this statement, made by Mr. Cruso, grandson of Mr. Daintry, I am open to correction. At Leek Vicarage there is a bedroom, with a signed portrait of the Chevalier in it. On the back of this picture it is asserted that the Prince slept "in this room." But on the other hand, Mrs. Daintry is said to have died of the fright occasioned by these ruffians, on December 15, 1745 (see Sleigh's "Leek"); and at Ashbourne there is a tradition that "the Pretender on his march to Derby took possession of the Hall and slept there, and again on returning through that town."

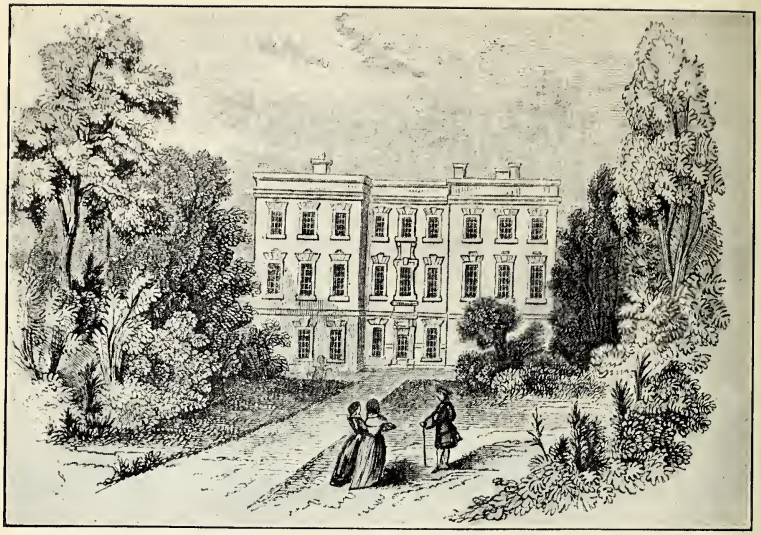
[2] This would in all probability have taken place, but for the fact that Joshua Ball, the messenger despatched to the Royalists, was waylaid by a partisan of Prince Charles and made so much the worse for drink that he reached Stone too late for his information to be of any avail.

[3] At Radbourne Hall there is a most magnificent portrait (sent to the family of Pole by the Chevalier himself) of the Prince, spoken of in quite recent times as "The Gentleman in Red." The following

ceeded to the house of Lord Exeter in Full Street. Here guards were posted round the residence. The same evening the chiefs held a Council of War, and it was resolved to levy contributions from all who had subscribed for the defence of the Government. This was done, and the sum amounted to between two and three thousand pounds. As usual the sergeants beat up for recruits. Only three idle fellows of the lowest classes were induced to enlist. Many of the inhabitants had forty or fifty soldiers apiece to entertain, and some even as many as one hundred.

And now the smouldering differences between the Scottish lairds (and especially between Lord George Murray and John Murray, the Prince's secretary) began to take a definite form. On the morning of December 5th, the former waited on the Chevalier and counselled a retreat. Charles could not agree to this, and throughout the day had interviews with the other leaders, whom he tried to induce to come over to his views. The same evening a second and most momentous Council was held at the house of the Duke of Exeter. Differences of opinion arose, and such high words were bandied that they were overheard by Alderman Eaton. The gathering of the armies around, the slight encouragement which they had received since leaving the north, and the ominous portent that the standard of the Prince had been

account of his appearance in 1770, given by Mrs. Miller, an English lady, may be aptly quoted as applying in detail to this picture :—"When a young man he must have been esteemed handsome. His complexion is of the fair tint, his eyes blue, his hair light brown, and the contour of his face a long oval ; he is by no means thin, has a noble person, and a graceful manner. His dress is scarlet, laced with broad gold lace ; he wears the blue riband outside of his coat, from which depends a cameo antique, as large as the palm of my hand ; and he wears the same garter and motto as those of the noble order of S. George in England." In this portrait the skirt of his coat is raised, and beneath it is seen that he is wearing a cuirass.



THE HOUSE OF LORD EXETER AT DERBY (NOW DEMOLISHED)

THE ROYAL COTTAGE (NOW AN INN) ON THE ROAD FROM LEEK TO BUXTON

x CHARLES EDWARD SLEPT IN THIS ROOM

broken in attempting to get it through the door of his lodgings, were all discussed.

Finally, it was determined—much to the disappointment of the Chevalier, who exclaimed, "Rather than go back I would wish to be twenty feet under ground!"—to return to Scotland; but in future, said the Prince, he would be accountable for his actions only to God and his father, and would call no more Councils of War.[1]

By this time the advanced guard had secured the pass at Swarkstone Bridge; and so it was with much surprise that the troops heard, instead of the command to advance towards Loughborough, the order to retire. At 7 A.M. on December 6th the homeward journey was begun. The chiefs seemed "much confused,"[2] and the poor Prince was so upset that he could not walk. He who had always been the first in the morning to place himself at the head of his column, now followed (mounted on the black charger of the late Colonel Gardiner) in the wake. He set out from Derby at 9 A.M.

The Hussars plundered most of the neighbouring gentlemen's houses for arms and horses, and obtained a good supply of both. That night was spent by the main body of the army at Ashbourne. About 300 slept at the Talbot Inn; and the landlord only received £10, being left £34 out of pocket. The Prince stayed at the Hall.[3] The

[1] The very next day appeared the following announcement in the *S. James's Evening Post:* "Decr. 6.—We hear the embarkation of troops designed for the service of the Pretender's eldest son is fixed for the 14th instant. This body of troops consists of the Irish and Scotch in the King's service, with the regiments of Normandy, Crillon, and Niverois."

[2] *Manchester Magazine.*

[3] At Ashbourne Hall the bedroom doors were labelled in chalk with the names of the noble occupants. There were chambers assigned to the Prince, the Duke of Perth, the Marquess of Tullibardine, Lord Elcho, and others. One of these doors, which till recently had on it "Sir Tamas Cheridon," carefully varnished over, is still in existence. This was preserved *in situ* by Mrs. Franks. The others were sold by a temporary possessor of the Hall. (See p. 73.)

following day was occupied with the return to Leek.[1]

The Prince lodged this night at the house of Mr. Mills, and it is recorded that in the morning "his pillow-case was found saturated with tears."[2]

Meanwhile the Duke of Cumberland, hearing of the occupation of Derby, made a retrograde movement to cover London, and did not receive information of the retreat until his arrival at Meridan More, near Coventry.

Immediately, mounting a thousand of his infantry on horseback, he placed himself at the head of his cavalry, and set off in pursuit.

From Leek the Chevalier proceeded round by Buxton[3] to Stockport, the main body of his troops going direct to Macclesfield.

Somewhere about this time, or perhaps earlier, a very interesting sermon was preached from I. S. Timothy, ii. 1 and 2, by the Rev. George Read, M.A., Vicar of Peover and Rector of Baddily, in the Parish Church at Leek. It is endorsed "Leek sermon on ye Rebellion in 1745," and I am sorry that owing to want of space I cannot quote it in full. After dwelling upon the duties of praying for all men, and especially our governors, he says that this is sometimes peculiarly and more ordinarily seasonable, and he then proceeds to show that the present is an occasion for special pleading:—

"Incendiary papers have been distributed into all parts and into every corner of the kingdom. Great pains have been taken

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[1] An old man, living in 1835, described the poor clansmen as straggling as far as Elkstone on the one side and Weaver, whose summits were covered with "them there Scotch rabils as thick as leaves in Vallambrosia," on the other.

[2] Sleigh's "History of the Parish of Leek."

[3] It must have been on this night that he stayed at a lonely farmhouse, in a most romantic situation, about four and a half miles from Leek. This house has been known ever since as the "Royal Cottage." The settle on which Prince Charlie lay is still preserved.

to proclaim and prove the Pretender's right to the Crown of these Kingdoms, though it's well known to those who remember to have read the history of those times, that the Pretender's birth was generally suspected by the nation, was looked upon by many as an arrant cheat, and was never yet sufficiently proved to impartialise disinterested people; and it's now too late to prove this—or if it was proved, he inevitably stands excluded by our Constitution, and can come to the throne in no other way nor by any other right than that of conquest; and though this is true, yet numbers have been carried away with the notion of his rights. The adversaries of the Government have so far succeeded in their hellish endeavours, that a dangerous Rebellion is actually raised, headed as it is by the eldest son of the Pretender, sent from home and buoyed up with assurances from France and Spain. Success has in some measure already favoured and spirited up the Rebels—numbers have been oppressed, robbed, and plundered, and the blood of faithful subjects spilt by them; trade and commerce is obstructed, honest people are alarmed, and everything is threatened by their success. . . . These are reasons, and other might be easily recited, that demonstrate the enormous guilt and infatuation of the present Rebellion."

The news of the occupation of Derby by the Prince's troops threw London into the greatest consternation. It arrived on December 6th, which for years after was known as "Black Friday." People thronged the Bank to obtain payment of their notes; and it was only by blocking the counter with assistants (who presented cheques which were paid in sixpences), and receiving the same money back into the Bank by another entrance, that the establishment saved itself from bankruptcy.

About nine on the morning of Saturday, December 7th, intelligence arrived at Macclesfield that the rebels were returning. The Mayor and many of the gentry fled. About five or six in the evening 1500 of them came in, and throughout Sunday their numbers kept increasing.

At eleven o'clock on the Sunday night an order was issued requiring all those people who had subscribed to the support of the Government to

reproduce their contributions by six o'clock on the following morning, on pain of having their houses set on fire.

A party of the Manchester recruits went round by Altringham, and Mrs. Holland, of Dam House, Mobberley, has left the following entry in her diary:—

"Decr. ye 8.—On Saturday night they begun to come in (to 'poor Maxfield'); all the country alarmed again with great fear of them; one and twenty came this day by the Hall and Mill and made towards Altringham, gave us disturbance in the neighbourhood."

At Altringham these men wished to cross the Mersey and go through Stretford, but finding the bridge at Crossforth again broken down, they were forced to return to Stockport, where a considerable body lay that night. On the previous evening four of the rebels had succeeded in giving the watch the slip and in crossing the river at Stockport ford, but one of their horses had been shot, and this so enraged the Highlanders that they threatened to burn the town,[1] cut several persons with their swords, and seized upon Mr. Elcock, an attorney; Mr. Osborne; Mr. Robinson, a grocer; Mr. Bower, a mercer; one Lee, and the constable (about whose neck they put a halter, threatening to hang him; and both he and many others thought they would have been as good as their word). Eventually these men were discharged.

The four fugitives above mentioned reached Manchester on the Saturday evening, and one of them, supposed to be Thomas Siddell, the barber,

[1] "The people of the country, who had shown them little goodwill upon their advance, appeared more actively malevolent when they beheld the Scots in retreat, and in the act of pillaging the places they passed through. At a village near Stockport the inhabitants fired upon the patrols of the Highlanders, who, in retaliation, set fire to the place."—"Tales of a Grandfather."

PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND

From an Original Edition of Ray's "History of the Rebellion of 1745"
Published in 1749

narrowly escaped being seized at the upper end of Market Street Lane. He was obliged to gallop down the street and through the Ackers gate, and in the square he quit his mare.

Captain Hilton, with four or five hundred men, had been sent from Manchester to contest the crossing at Cheadle Ford, and, it is said, occasioned a party of the insurgents to go back to Stockport.

On December 9th the rebels returned to Manchester. The same evening the constables gathered together a meeting of many of the most influential citizens at the Old Coffee House, and showed them a warrant for £5000,[1] which they had received from the young Prince, and which they had been commanded, under pain of military execution, to raise by four o'clock of the next day.

On Tuesday, December 10th, at the earnest solicitation of the inhabitants, the warrant was reduced to £2500, and was made payable by Manchester and Salford. Mr. Bayley was seized by Secretary Murray as "security."

This morning the main body of the rebels marched off for Wigan,[2] and the remainder set out this afternoon.

By advices from Wigan of the 14th, the first division of the rebels went from Preston on Thursday (December 12th), but their rear stayed there till ten o'clock on Friday morning.[3] It was the 8th of December before the Duke of Cumberland

[1] This was levied as indemnity for the opposition of a violent mob.

[2] Mr. Richard Kay, of Baldingstone, near Bury, has this note in his diary: "Decr. 10.—Having never seen the Rebells or any in Highland Dress, I set out this morning on foot in company with some other friends to see them on the road from Manchester to Wigan. We went to a place called four Lane Ends, in Hilton (*i.e.* Hulton), where the Rebells marched from one o' the clock till betwixt four and five o' the clock in the afternoon, as throng as the road could well receive them; I suppose their number may be near 10,000 men in all."—"Palatine Note Book," vol. iv.

[3] *Manchester Magazine.*

started from Derby; and, though he made all haste, by the same route as the Prince had taken,[1] to catch up with the retreating force, it was not until the evening of December 13th that he reached Wigan; but his horsemen were in great spirits, and he was only about a day's march then behind the Highlanders.

By advices from Preston of the 15th, the rebels began to march out of Lancaster at eight o'clock the night before in a very great hurry; the baggage proceeded first. They were marching out in different bodies all night. The last of them left that town at eight o'clock in the morning of the 15th. They took the road to Kendal.[2]

The Chevalier's eye had lost much of its fire; his cheek was hollow, his voice languid, his gait less firm and elastic, and his dress (which he had usually been most particular about) was slovenly.[3]

The following letter, dated December 14th, from a lady in Preston to her friend in town, published in Mr. Cunliff's *Manchester Magazine*, is interesting:—

"Yesterday the whole rebel army re-entered our town, all sufficiently wearied and out of humour enough. There were with them four ladies, who seemed to be of some distinction—Lady Ogilvy, Mrs. Murray, Jenny Cameron, and another, whose name I could not learn. . . The two first were in a chariot by themselves, the other ladies in a coach and six with the young Pretender and Mr. Sheridan, who it seems is called the Archbishop of Canterbury. The young Pretender seemed very faint and sick, and is very assiduously ministered to by Jenny Cameron. O'Sullivan, one of the young Pretender's council, and a very likely fellow, made free with our house; and we were under the necessity to treat him civilly. He returned it obligingly enough. . . . This wild rabble made no long stay here, nor I daresay will ever come back again. They look all like hunted hares, and would rather hear the name of the devil than of the Duke; but

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[1] There is still standing a house in Macclesfield which the Duke occupied.

[2] *Manchester Magazine.*

[3] "Waverley."

don't seem to mind anybody else in particular except General Oglethorpe, whose vivacity they are no strangers to.

"They seem to hope his forwardness may outrun his judgment, in which, I don't doubt, they will be fatally mistaken.

"They are marched or rather gone off in a very unaccountable manner; galloping, trotting, and running, and as we say bidding the devil take the hindermost. . . . The Post waiting, I can give you no further particulars."

On Saturday, December the 14th, the Highlanders began to arrive at Kendal. About ten o'clock in the morning the Duke of Perth and his cavalry, after a slight fracas, obtained possession of the river bridge.

Towards the evening of the 17th of December, the Prince, with the main body of his army, had entered the town of Penrith in Cumberland. Lord George Murray, who had undertaken the charge of the rear-guard (a position of great danger and honour) was detained, by the necessity of getting some of the baggage-waggons repaired, at Shap. On the following morning, on arriving at Clifton, three miles to the south of Penrith, the heights were discovered to be occupied by local gentry and Cumberland's dragoons; but towards evening, M. de Cluny, with two regiments, arrived from the Prince with orders to cover his retreat. Lord George, with his accustomed intrepidity, resolved on making an attack. He drew his sword, and, with the cry of "Claymore!" at the head of the Macdonalds of Glengarry, 200 men under Colonel Roy Stewart, and the two regiments detached for his support, rushed upon the 5000 English troops. The engagement took place by moonlight; and in a very short time the affair was concluded. Colonel Honeywood, the Royalist, was severely wounded, and 150 men were slain.[1] Lord George immediately

[1] At the south end of the village of Clifton there is an oak under which, according to local tradition, the Highlanders who fell in this engagement are buried. It is called "The Rebels' Tree."

sent for reinforcements, hoping to follow up his victory and destroy the vanguard of the enemy, and possibly get possession of the Duke himself.[1] But these were never sent; and the Prince has been adversely criticised for this.

As a consequence of the defeat at Clifton bridge, the Government forces were henceforth extremely chary of attacking the Highlanders on their retreat, and took care to keep a day's march in the rear.

In the centre aisle of Penrith Church are two large gilt chandeliers, "purchased at the expense of the first Duke of Portland, to reward the spirited exertions of his tenants, the inhabitants of the Honour of Penrith, during the rebellion in the year 1745."[2] The next day, Charles retreated to Carlisle, and arrived there, with his army, on the morning of the 19th of December.

As already related, a garrison (including the Manchester Regiment) of about 300 men was left here—the Prince hoping to return to it—and the insurgents proceeded on their way.

Fatigued and dejected, they arrived at Langton, and crossed the Esk into Scotland on the Chevalier's birthday, the 31st of December. To break the force of the current (the river being much swollen, and four feet deep) the cavalry entered the water just above the point where the infantry were to cross, and the latter waded through in parties of ten or twelve, locked arm in arm.

Charles had the good fortune to save the life of one of his Highlanders at some risk to his own. The troops, as they landed on Scottish ground, saluted their native soil with shouts and cheers.

[1] A servant of the Duke of Cumberland, taken prisoner, related that a Highlander had presented a pistol at the Duke's breast, but that the weapon had missed fire.

[2] "The Beauties of England and Wales," published 1802.

And now that I have exhausted my local gleanings concerning this daring venture of the representative of a long line of illustrious kings, I beg to pass over the subsequent events—the augmenting of the Chevalier's forces, the siege of Stirling, the victory of Falkirk, the battle of Culloden, and the miserable wanderings and final escape of the Prince (by the aid of the faithful Flora Macdonald) —all which have been so fully and ably related by Sir Walter Scott, Mr. C. L. Klose, Mr. Andrew Lang,[1] and other authorities, and conclude with a brief statement of the retributive results which followed in its wake.

By Act of Attainder the lands of those engaged in the "fatal '45" were forfeited, the hereditary and arbitrary jurisdiction of the Highland lairds abolished, and the carrying of arms and wearing of the distinctive dress—the plaid, philibeg, and shoulder-belt, or parti-coloured tartan—prohibited.

The estates and national dress remained in abeyance until, by an "Act of Grace," they were restored in 1784.

Lord George Murray, Lord Elcho, and the Prince escaped to the Continent; the Duke of Perth, of whom a very fine portrait is preserved at Radbourne Hall, died at sea; and the Marquess of Tullibardine ended his days and was buried in the Tower of London.

The Earl of Kilmarnock, Lord Balmerino, and Lord Lovat were executed in 1746 on Tower Hill.

Lord Pitsligo was obliged to hide for many years, but finally was ignored, and died in his bed.

The Earl of Cromarty was granted his life at the earnest solicitation of his friends. Charles Radcliffe, the brother of the Earl of Derwentwater

[1] In "The True Story Book."

(according to Roby's "Traditions of Lancashire"), took service as farm-servant to a fisherman near Southport, and, by feigning to be deaf and dumb, succeeded for a time in escaping observation. In the end he was captured on board a French man-of-war, and admitted to the sad honours of the axe on December 7, 1746.

John Murray, the Prince's secretary, turned "King's evidence," and was ever afterwards stigmatised as "Traitor Murray."

Thus ended this extraordinary march of 580 miles—made over bad roads in the depth of winter—with three capable armies continually hovering around.

It is the opinion of many that had the Chevalier pursued his course, or had he, after the battle of Culloden, rallied his forces instead of dismissing them, the end might have been very different. Even as it was, the Prince reigned long enthroned in many a loving heart. "How well I remember," says Miss Mary Ann Schimmelpenninck in her Autobiography, "a fine portrait of the Catholic Prince Charles Edward, which made a great impression on me, because I knew the part my great-uncle, Cameron of Lochiel, had taken in his cause, and that my grandfather and great-grandfather of Urie had had a full-length likeness of the Prince, before which they taught their children to bow every day, especially since the cause of the Stuarts, whose blood mingled with their own, had been unfortunate."

On the 30th of January, 1788, Charles Edward Stewart died at Rome, the sole male survivor of his illustrious house being his retiring and inoffensive younger brother, Henry Benedict Maria Clemens, Cardinal of Rome, and Duke of York. This Prince was never very forward in laying claim to the British throne, though, upon his

brother's death, he caused a medal to be struck, which bore the following inscriptions: "Henricus nonus Angliae Rex," and "Gratia Dei, sed non voluntate hominum." His death occurred in 1801, and with him expired the flickering flame of a once mighty—now fallen—dynasty.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE IN ENGLISH LITERATURE UP TO ABOUT 1700

By Robert H. Case, B.A.

Read 9th February 1905

THIS essay aims at representing in some degree (1) literature not primarily historical, antiquarian, or topographical, which treats of Lancashire and Cheshire; (2) works in which the scene lies in these counties, and the manners may in some respects be regarded as representative of them. The plan consequently excludes books like Camden's *Britannia*, and does not imply anything like a complete survey within its own limits.

In the fourteenth century, a revival of English national feeling was greatly encouraged by the French victories of Edward III. The English tongue rapidly drove out its French rival, and in the west of England there was a notable return to the old English form of verse, the alliterative unrhymed line of the Anglo-Saxon. Its triumph is the *Piers Plowman* of Langland, but it had already been very fruitful in Lancashire. The north-west, so comparatively long under British rule, was a centre of Arthurian tradition, partly imported, partly no doubt of home growth. The nearest to ourselves is, I suppose, that which assigns one of Arthur's great battles to the banks of the river Douglas, near Wigan. These traditions became the subject of the new alliterative poetry; which, though it therefore treated romantic themes unrelated to the old national existence, yet

caught something of the old spirit, and very much of the old language and method, besides the material form in which that spirit was originally manifested.

Lancashire claims the best of the resulting poems, on the score of dialect; and first and foremost among them is the well-known Arthurian romance, *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight.* Philology defeats attempts to claim it (and consequently other admirable poems by the same author) for Scotland, and the fact that the author pitches his scene this side the border assists philology. There is some slight evidence to encourage the theory that he was the celebrated logician Ralph Strode, "the philosophical Strode," to whom, jointly with Gower, Chaucer dedicated his *Troilus and Criseyde.* From his works what we learn of him is, that he was well acquainted with the life of his time in great castles and halls, the minutiæ of hunting and of all that appertained to knightly arms and exercises; that with his love of this life, and a remarkable love of nature, he combined deep religious feeling and hatred of all vice; that he had married unhappily, and had lost his only daughter Margaret, whom he celebrates in the famous poem which has been called *The Pearl.*

Without entering into the story of *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight*, it suffices to say that a certain adventure which he had undertaken caused Sir Gawayne to set forth from Camelot, in Somersetshire, on the 2nd November, in search of a place vaguely called the Green Chapel, where it behoved him to be on New Year's Day. To my mind, it is some evidence of his local origin that the author defines no place on this journey till he reaches North Wales, and begins his inquiries at Wirral. He leaves, he says, the "iles of Anglesay" on the left, and fares over the fords by the forelands

"over at the Holy Hede" till he regained the bank in the "wyldrenesse of Wyrale." Possibly he meant that he kept along the coast and crossed near Flint, like some later travellers I shall have to speak of. It seems very unlikely that he was a Cheshire man, as his first observation is :

> "wonde ther bot lyte
> that auther God other gome wyth goud hert lovied"

—in our phrase : "few dwelt there that truly loved either God or man." No one had heard of the Green Chapel, in Wirral, and he proceeds on his way. It is curious that the author gives us no further names of places ; one can only infer with probability that as the language suits Lancashire in names of natural objects as well as grammar, and the scenery is like that of its north parts, the knight pursued his journey northward, and did not strike east. If this assumption is correct, his final scene may be in Lancashire or Yorkshire, or farther north in the Lake Country ; but as the author mentions no lakes either as passed on the journey or after, he probably fell short of Lakeland. One wonders if there is any place still locally bearing the name of the Green Chapel, which turns out to be, in the poet's truly Lancashire phrase, "nobot an old cave."

To proceed : he takes "strange *gates*" by many a rugged bank, climbs many cliffs, and passes many warthes or fords, fights with worms, and wolves, and wild men that "woned in the knarres" (dwelt in the rocks), and giants who came down from the high fells ; and, worse than all, was nearly frozen among the naked crags :

> "there as claterande fro the crest the colde borne rennez
> And henged hege over his hede in hard isse-ikkles"—

(where the cold burn ran noisily from the hill and hard icicles depended from the rocks above him).

On Christmas Day, after passing through a forest between high hills, full of hoar oaks, hazel and hawthorn trees, covered with moss, on which "unblithe birds piped piteously for pain of the cold," and through many a misy (quagmire), he reached a noble castle on a hill, with a park about it, and the adventure which he had set out to achieve, but which does not concern us, begins. Minute and interesting accounts of deer, wild boar, and fox hunts are interspersed, with further graphic descriptions of north-country scenery and weather, with a brief *semi*-translation of one of which I quit the poem :

> "Mist muged[1] on the moor, melted on the mountains :
> Each hill had a hatté, a myst-hakel huge,
> Brooks boiled and broke, by banks and high-lands,
> Dashing sheer on their shores, where they down shovéd.
> Wild and lonely was the way they needs must wend by
> Till it was soon the season of the sun's rising,
> the morning-tide :
> They were on a hill full high,
> The white snow lay beside."

Truly a transcript from nature ; no convention here.

At this point it is not inappropriate to recall the fact that Spenser uses the Lancashire dialect in *The Shepherd's Calendar*, and is believed to have lived long in Lancashire in his youth ; so that it has been suggested that his familiarity with the dialect may share with his love of Chaucer the honour of having determined the archaic language of his greater works. Certainly they contain northern forms. Rosalind, "the widow's daughter of the glen," whom he celebrates in *The Shepherd's Calendar*, was a Lancashire lass.

The Chester miracle plays now call for a few

[1] *Cf.* our adj. muggy.

words, for this reason, that when writers of these early religious plays drew manners, and especially their comic side, they drew, without disguise, from their own surroundings. In these plays—probably as old as the fourteenth or fifteenth century, but existing only in a MS. of the sixteenth — the Hebrew shepherds and bibulous women are Cheshire rustics and Chester gossips. For instance, in the Nativity play, just before the appearance of the star in the east, the shepherds—Hancken, who is drinking, Harvye, who is darning his stocking with a crow's feather, and Tudde, who is scouring an old tin pan—are certainly not Semitic in any respect, much less the eatables on which they sup in the fields—to wit, Lancashire oat-cakes, *pig's foot*, *black puddings*, and the like; or the wrestling match which follows the contemptuous rejection of their leavings by a fourth lad called Trowle, who throws them all. Such profane graftings on the gospel story provide valuable pictures of contemporary life.

Coming to the Elizabethan age, we strike a period in which the chief literary development concerns the drama. The extant historical drama, however, scarcely touches our locality; romantic comedy is mostly placed in Italy; the comedy of manners naturally centres in London and the vicinity, and we did not, like Yorkshire, afford a murder so notorious as to be dramatised according to the custom of the time. It remained for the Lancashire witches to attract the attention of the dramatists later on.

But this is spoken generally, and no doubt this part of the country received attention more or less. There is, for instance, a play acted about 1590, called *Faire Em, the Miller's Daughter of Manchester*, which has been absurdly attributed to

Shakespeare. It was written for the company which was under the protection of Lord Strange, the eldest son of the Earl of Derby, and possibly for production in Lancashire. It is based on an old ballad, not, I think, now extant, in combination with some imaginary love adventures of William the Conqueror in Denmark, and contains some local allusions. The miller, in explaining to the audience that he is really a knight in disguise, says:

> "Why should I not content me with this state,
> As good Sir Edmund Trafford did the flail?"

The Trafford of the time was Sir Edmund, and the reference is to the tradition associated with the arms of his family, which the antiquary Hearne gives thus in his *Curious Discoveries* (i. 262, 8vo, 1771): "The ancientest [arms] I know, or have read, is that of Trafords, or Trafard, in Lancashire, whose arms are a labouring man with a flail in his hand threshing, and this written motto, *Now thus*, which they say came by this occasion: that he and other gentlemen opposing themselves against some Normans who came to invade them, this Traford did them much hurt, and kept the passages against them; but that at length the Normans, having passed the river, came suddenly upon him, and then he, disguising himself, went into his barn, and was threshing when they entered; yet being known by some of them, and demanded why he so abased himself, answered *Now thus*." The scene of the play is placed near *Manchester*, and King William, on his return from Denmark, is made to land at *Lerpoole*. One of *Faire Em's* lovers is a Manchester man, and is afterwards affianced to the daughter of a citizen of Chester. To put off two noble courtiers whose attentions excite the jealousy

of her Manchester swain, Em pretends to one to be deaf, and to the other to be blind. She fails to deceive them, but deceives her lover, and his desertion of her on account of her supposed afflictions leads to her rejection of him, when he is undeceived. This part of the plot I detail, as probably based on some local story commemorated in the ballad.

There can be little doubt that the company of Lord Strange travelled north, and included subjects of local interest in their repertoire: it may be of no significance whatever, but is at least worth noting, that whether the play was written for them or no, they frequently performed Greene's *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*, of which the hero is Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. His connection with Cheshire and Halton Castle is, however, not referred to. Mr. J. Payne Collier suggested that they possibly left in these parts a curious drama found by Sir Frederick Madden among the papers of the Mostyn family, and edited by Collier for the Shakespeare Society in 1851. The MS., unfortunately rather dilapidated, is signed by the well-known playwright Anthony Munday, and dated December 1595, in another hand: it contains a merry play, of which the scene fluctuates between West Chester and the road to St. Winifred's Well. Its title, *John a Kent and John a Cumber*, is derived, like that of *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*, from the rival skill of two magicians employed on behalf of rival lovers. The superior art of John a Kent, who is identified with a wizard traditional at Kentchurch, near Hereford, finally disappoints the suitors preferred to Sidanen, daughter of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and Marian, daughter of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, by their respective fathers, and the maids are united to the men of their choice at Chester Abbey. In Act I., the Earl had appointed St. John's, before

the need of precautions made him vainly choose the Abbey, with its strong gates :

> " My house at Plessye is for you [1] preparde,
> Thence to the Castell shall you walk along,
> And at St. John's shall be solemnized
> The nuptialles of your honors and these virgens ;
> For to that Churche, Edgar, once England's King,
> Was by eight kinges, conquerd by him in warres,
> Rowed roy[a]lly on St. John Baptist day.
> In memory of which pompe, the earles, our auncestours,
> Have to that Churche beene noble benefactours."

The Stationers' Registers record a ballad of Sidanen, and Earl Ranulph is apparently the famous Ranulph Blundevile, who died in 1232, and was celebrated in songs current enough to be coupled with those about Robin Hood :

> " I can nouht perfitly my pater-noster, as the prest it syngeth,
> But I can rymes of Robyn Hood and Randolf erle of Chestre,
> Ac neither of owre lorde ne of owre lady the leste that euere was made." [2]

A famous academic play, *The Returne from Parnassus*, performed in St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1601, was in 1886 united with similar and preceding plays by the same author, *The Pilgrimage to Parnassus*, and the first part of *The Return*, by their discovery in MS. in the Bodleian Library. Its outside contained an owner's name, "Edmunde Rishton, Lancastrensis," a person who has not been identified. A MS. of the third play came from a northern library, and the prologue to the second connects the author with Cheshire :

> " Hee never since durst name a peece of cheese,
> Thoughe Chessire seems to privilege his name."

The dialect of these plays has also traces of the north in such words as griggy (heathery), jagg

[1] *You*, *i.e.* the bridegrooms elect.
[2] *Piers the Plowman*, ed. Skeat, 1886, pp. 166, 167.

(a load), losel (wretched creature), mips (nymphs), seely (simple), sen (say), sooping (sweeping), teen (grief), whott (hot), wonn (will). A rustic son and "aire" thanks the sexton in these terms: "Marrie, I thanke youe, and you shall have my carte to carrie home a jagg of haye when you wonn. I pray let the grave be readie quicklie: it's time my father were taking his reste."

I shall now partly disregard chronology to conclude what I have to say about the drama. The trial of fifteen supposed witches (of whom twelve were executed) of the Pendle Forest district in 1612 attracted much attention, but not nearly so much as the trial of twenty years later. Heywood, who dramatised the later events in 1634, does not even mention a witch of Lancashire in the witch section of his *Nine Books of Various History concerning Women*, 1624. The first trial, however, provoked a few allusions; for instance, Ben Jonson, in *The Devil is an Ass*, acted in 1616, puts a contemptuous reference to the comparative simplicity of Lancashire in the matter of iniquity into the mouth of Satan, to whom Pug, the lesser devil, is applying for a commission to proceed to earth to work mischief. Satan says:

> "You are too dull a devil to be trusted
> Forth in these parts, Pug, upon any affair
> That may concern our name on earth. It is not
> Every one's work. The state of hell must care
> Whom it employs, in point of reputation,
> Here about London. You would make, I think,
> An agent to be sent for *Lancashire*,
> Proper enough; or some parts of Northumberland,
> So you had good instructions, Pug."

But the trial of 1633 was promptly laid hold of by Thomas Heywood and Richard Brome—the former a Lincoln man and most prolific playwright, the latter formerly the servant of Ben Jonson—

and their play produced while yet the result was undecided.

The depositions of 1612 are extremely dull reading: the confessing witches and their accusers had little imagination. Yet one circumstance connected with the old trial *did* probably affect Heywood and Brome's drama. Among the accused and condemned witches was a lady of position, Alice Nutter, and it is most likely she whom the dramatists introduce among the later witches as "Mrs. Generous," the wife of an amiable and high-souled country gentleman. Otherwise, they follow the 1633 deposition of the boy Robinson very closely, for there was much more picturesque matter here; greyhounds which refused to course a hare, and when beaten turned into an old woman and a boy; which boy, being bridled, became a white horse, and carried the old woman and the deponent to a great meeting of witches, and much feasting, but food in which the deponent could detect no flavour. At the feast, ropes fastened to the top of the barn were pulled, and down them came tumbling hot meat, butter, and milk. Heywood and Brome cleverly make the pulled meat disappear from a wedding banquet, at which many other strange pranks are played by the witches. One very interesting feature of the play is, that the peasant-servants whose marriage-feast is thus interrupted are apparently realistic sketches, possibly partly studied from the actual people who were brought to London in 1634. They speak a broad dialect, which Mr. James Crossley, in his introduction to Pott's *Discovery of Witches*, reprinted from the original edition of 1613 for the Chetham Society, describes as the Lancashire dialect by no means unfaithfully given. Local colour is also obtained by the introduction of Lancashire customs: a general hornpipe is danced by young and old to

the Lancashire bagpipe, when the fiddles were bewitched, the said bagpipe being thought to be out of the power of witchcraft, and able to charm the devil. The boy Robinson is promised a statue in brass at the market cross at Lancaster: the whole circumstance of a Skymington is introduced.

The play leaves the punishment of the witches undecided, for a wise judge had refused to ratify the jury's condemnation of seventeen persons, and reported the matter to the King in Council. Some of the accused were brought to London, examined by the King's physician, and subsequently by Charles himself, who on that occasion is said to have gracefully given the present sense to the words "Lancashire witches." At any rate he dismissed the seventeen intended victims, and the boy Robinson afterwards confessed that he had been suborned to give evidence, an appalling revelation of the cold-blooded treachery once harboured in some Lancashire breasts.

Nearly fifty years later, 1682, another play called *The Lancashire Witches* appeared, written by the Whig rival of Dryden, Thomas Shadwell, the *Macflecknoe* of Dryden's famous satire. Like the former, it is based on the old occurrences of 1612 and 1633, and has its scene in "Lancashire, near Pendle-Hills"; but, unlike it, it interweaves the conventional love story, and intensifies the asperities of the period in which it was written, by introducing two caricatures, the one of a base-minded chaplain in English orders, with hankerings after the sacerdotal authority exercised by the Roman priesthood, and the other of an Irish priest, Teague O'Divelly, who gives the play its second title, and is at once an example of the stage Irishman, a recent introduction of Sir Robert Howard's, and a peg for all the ideas of corruption, trickery, and casuistry that the very Protestant author associated with his kind. Quite

possibly, it is because Lancashire was a suitable locality for him, that a Lancashire subject was chosen. The lovers in this play had met at a "Yorkshire Spaw," and the men follow the women to Lancashire on pretence of hunting, sending on their dogs before them to Whalley. Again, much care is taken to give local colour by means of dialect and references, as to Whalley and Rochdale. One of the peasant characters is called Thomas o Georges. The Lancashire form for *she* is this time carefully observed, but, as before, dialect is, with one exception, confined to the peasants, excluding the witches, curiously enough. The exception referred to is very interesting, as it regards the delineation of a younger brother, showing up the pitiful position of the man who remained at home in the house in which he had been brought up, a pensioner on the bounty of the more fortunate first-born. His nephew, whom he has affronted by omitting his purchased title, calling him cousin instead of Sir Timothy, describes him thus: "Yes, my Father's younger Brother. What a murrain do we keep you for, but to have an Eye over our Dogs and Hawks, to drink Ale with the Tenants (when they come with Rent or Presents) in Black Jacks, at the upper End of a brown Shuffle-board Table in the Hall? to sit at the lower End o' th' Board at Meals, rise, make a Leg, and take away your Plate at second Course? and you to be thus familiar!"—*Act I.*, ed. 1720, p. 232. Otherwise he is drawn as an honest sort of fellow, a good sportsman, and a merry companion.

I turn now to the famous poem in which Michael Drayton, the contemporary and fellow-countryman of Shakespeare, sought to celebrate the British Isles. The *Polyolbion, i.e.* England many times happy, appeared in two parts, the first eighteen songs in 1612, with annotations by Selden, the

remaining twelve songs in 1622, without annotations, and with the author's bitter expression of his disappointment at the small encouragement given to so patriotic a work. He completed his review of Wales and England, beginning with the former, whence it comes that Cheshire, which occupies the eleventh book, is the first English shire celebrated; but in dealing with Cheshire, history has rather crowded out the other detail which he usually gives in poetical form—legend, manners, and customs, as well as topography. These points are interesting. He speaks of a proverb, "Cheshire, chiefe of men," in allusion to the long descent of her gentry (a point he had from Camden); of the pre-eminent service of her yeomen in war—"the mightiest men of boane in her full bosome bred"—yeomen who were men of substance, on which they could fall back when they returned maimed by wounds; and landlords who fostered their tenantry, and whose

> "hospitable gate
> The richer and the poore stood open to receaue,
> They of old England most to ancient customes cleave."

The same proverb, "Cheshire, chiefe of men," is alluded to in an old ballad, *The Honour of a London Prentice*, given in Ritson's *Ancient Songs and Ballads:*

> "He was born and bred in Cheshire,
> The chief of men was he,
> From thence brought up to London,
> A Prentice for to be.
> A merchant on the bridge
> Did like his service so,
> That for three years, his factor
> To Turkey he did go."

This young man breaks the neck of the young prince of the Turks with a box on the ear, and is given to the lions by the incensed parent. He,

however, plucks their hearts out, which is, I suppose, an Elizabethan improvement on the story of Daniel. A later reference to Cheshire men, in John Grubb's poem, *The British Heroes*, 1688, and given by Percy in his *Reliques*, is less complimentary :

> "Pendragon, like his father Jove,
> Was fed with milk of goat,
> And like him made a noble shield
> Of she-goat's shaggy coat;
> On top of burnisht helmet he
> Did wear a crest of leeks
> And onion's heads whose dreadful nod
> Drew tears down hostile cheeks.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> This Briton never tergivers'd,
> But was for adverse drubbing;
> And never turn'd his back to aught
> But to a post for scrubbing.
> His sword would serve for battle, or
> For dinner, if you please;
> When it had slain *a Cheshire man*,
> 'Twould toast *a Cheshire cheese*."

Lancashire, which is reached in the seven and twentieth song, loses nothing by its lateness in the poem. The poet is as full and as poetical as when he set out, and has more to my purpose than in the case of Cheshire. After making the Irwell trace her own course till :

> "Then chiefe of *Mersey's* traine, away with her I runne,
> When in her prosperous course shee watreth *Warrington*,
> And her faire silver load, in *Lerpoole* downe doth lay,
> A road none more renowned in the *Vergivian* Sea,"

he puts this adjuration into her mouth :

> "Yee lustie Lasses then in *Lancashire* that dwell,
> For Beautie that are sayd to beare away the Bell,
> Your Countrie's Horn-pipe, yee so minsingly that tread,
> As ye the Eg-pye loue, and Apple Cherry-red;
> In all your mirthfull Songs, and merry meetings tell,
> That *Erwell* every way doth *Ribble* farre excell."

Drayton annotates in the margin : "He that wil fish for a *Lancashire* man, at any time or Tide, Must bait his hooke with a good Eg-pie, or an Apple with a red side," without saying whether this is a current proverbial verse, or his own comment. More than once is the hornpipe and egg-pie returned to ; and again the beauty of the Lancashire women, "the goodliest of this isle." Three things the shire is first for—faire women, cattle, hounds :

"Besides in all this Isle there no such Cattell be,
In largueness, Horne, and Haire, as those of *Lancashire ;*
So that from every part of *England* farre or neere,
Men haunt her Marts for Store, as from her race to breed,
And for the third wherein she doth all Shires exceed,
Be those great race of Hounds, the deepest mouth'd of all,
The other of this kind, which we our Hunters call ;
Which from their bellowing throats upon a sent so roare,
That you would surely thinke that the firme earth they tore
With their wide yawning chaps, or rent the Clouds in sunder,
As though by their loud crie they meant to mocke the thunder."

The topographical detail is of course extremely interesting : he speaks of the moors and mosses near the Alt, where those who cut turf find fish living in the earth, contrary to their kind ; of the "Swart Dulas comming in from Wiggin" ; of "Martin's Mosse and Meere," distinguishing thus the similarly named meres north and south of Ribble. Lancashire customs appealed to him :

"So blyth and bonny now the Lads and Lasses are,
That ever as anon the Bag-pipe up doth blow,
Cast in a gallant Round about the Harth they goe,
And at each pause they kisse, was never seene such rule
In any place but heere, at Boon-fire, or at Yeule ;
And every village smokes at Wakes with lusty cheere,
Then Hey they cry for Lun, and Hey for Lancashire."

This sort of thing he did not get from Camden, though he would find in him his topography, and the information about the fishes ; for the rest that

I have quoted Camden only yields a general statement that one may judge of the goodness of the soil by the "constitution and complexion of the Inhabitants, who are to see to, passing faire and beautiful, and in part, if you please, by the Cattaile, which have goodly heads and faire spread horns, and are in body well proportionate withall." Drayton may himself have visited Lancashire, but has not been traced farther west than Buxton.

The next group I have to deal with are three poetical itineraries: Braithwaite's *Drunken Barnabie's Journall*, Richard James's *Iter Lancastrense*, and Charles Cotton's *Burlesque Voyage to Ireland.*

Braithwaite was a country gentleman who lived near Kendal, an inveterate scribbler for the press. The word scribbler is in one sense harsh, for he had very considerable abilities. One of his works, an anonymous production, was *Barnabæ Itinerarium*, a series of poetical dialogues in very clever, bright, Latin rhymed verse, of which he also gave an inferior English verse translation. In these dialogues Barnaby relates his various journeys between London and the north, a record mostly of continuous ale-drinkings and misfortunes thereon ensuing. The book was printed in 1638, when Braithwaite was about fifty years old, but had doubtless been written in whole or part long before.

The second part contains a journey south, beginning at Lancaster:

> "A seat antiently renowned,
> But with store of Beggars drowned."

Rather ingenuously the author tells us that the *jailor* was the ripest and mellowest in the world. At Garstang, he is tossed by a heifer in the Beast-market: at Preston he caroused for seven days with another worthy called Banister: "Oft I supt

but never dined," he pithily says. At *Wiggin*, his hostess is a buxom slut and none too sober, but at Newton-in-the-Willows he plays cards

> "with a girle,
> Rose by name, a dainty pearle."

> "Thence to *Warrington*, banks o'erflowed:
> Travellers to the Town were rowed,
> Where supposing it much better
> To be drown'd on land than water,
> Sweetly, neatly I sojourned
> Till that deluge thence returned."

He begins his journey through Cheshire inauspiciously. At the Cock at Budworth the strong brown ale fairly put him to bed; at Holme Chappell, to which he was attracted by the wish to visit his honest host, *Tom Gandy*,

> "Maid and Hostesse both were prety."

"But," says he,

> "to drink took I affection,
> I forgot soone their complexion."

Newcastle-under-Lyme—after leaving Cheshire—he finds entirely inhabited by the godly, on whose morals, however, he makes serious aspersions.

In the fourth part, most of these places reappear in his farewells, but are merely named; almost the sole exception being Holme Chappell, where the memory of the maids' complexion had vanquished the Lethean draughts of ale after all:

> "Farewell precious Stone, and Chappell,
> Where Stella shines more fresh than th' apple."

Braithwaite has an interesting poem addressed to the Cottoneers or makers of cotton goods, who, however, are apparently only of Yorkshire and

Kendal, and a poem, "Two Lancashire Lovers," based on a true story. This last I have not seen.

So much for Braithwaite. Richard James was librarian to the famous antiquary Sir Robert Cotton: he hailed from the Isle of Wight, was an Oxford man, a profound scholar, and a great traveller. Wales he had traversed, and Scotland even to the Shetlands. He had been to Russia and Greenland. His mighty Latin work, written to prove that Becket was not an "*Arch-Saint, but an Arch-rebell*," remains in MS. at the Bodleian, whence his *Iter Lancastrense* was extricated by Mr. Corser, and published for the Chetham Society in 1845. It appeared again in his "poems," privately printed by Dr. Grosart in 1880 (whence I have it), with notes supplementing those of Mr. Corser, by Mr. Abram, the historian of Blackburn, and by Dr. Grosart himself.

The *Iter* is a poem of 390 lines of somewhat compressed verse, enriched with marginal notes by the author, and records what he

> "sawe and thought in Lancashire,
> At Heywood hall, to trading Rachdale near."

Sometimes disappointing, as when, for instance, he skips all account of a journey from Heywood Hall by way of Bury, Bolton, and Wigan, till he gets to Ormskirk and the Meols, and even then merely mentions "Ormes Church," he is nevertheless too full of interest for the little space I can give him here. He records a local tradition of Sir Robert Fulchis or Foulsehurst of Crewe, that he refused a horse to secure his flight in battle, determined that

> "Goodwives of Nantwitch and their daughturs shall
> Nere houle aboute me for their kindreds fall."

He visited Ashton of Middleton (afterwards the

civil war commander), and under his guidance inspected "a Roman waye, High cast yet standing, as perchance it laye From Yorck to Chester." He says:

> "Our wayes are gulphs of durte and mire, which none
> Scarse ever passe in Summer without moane,
> Whilst theirs through all the world were no lesse free,
> Of passadge than the *race of Wallisee*."

He gives a curious description of the painted window (still, apparently, in part existing, and represented in Mr. Corser's edition) in the church at Middleton, containing figures of Sir Richard and Lady Assheton, 1524, and of those who followed the former to war. His journey to "Ormeschurch and the Meales" (he rhymes with *wheels*) not only faithfully pictures our sandy coast, but a genuine inhabitant:

> "Lett us varie sportes
> Whoe are at leasure, and seeke niew resortes
> For recreation. Ormeschurch and ye Meales
> Are our next jorney; we direct no weales
> Of state, to hinder our delight. Y^e^ guize
> Of those chaffe sands, which doe in mountaines rize,
> On shore is pleasure to behould, which Hoes
> Are calld in Worold: windie tempest blowes
> Them up in heapes; tis past intelligence
> With me how seas doe reverence
> Vnto ye sands; but sands and beach and peobles are
> Cast up by rowling of ye waves a ware[1]
> To make against their deluge, since ye larke
> And sheepe within feede lower than ye marke
> Of each high flood. Heere through ye washie sholes
> We spye an owld man wading for ye soles
> And flukes and rayes, which ye last morning tide
> Had stayd in nets, or did att anchor ride
> Vppon his hooks; him we felcht vp, and then
> To our goodmorrowe, 'Welcomme gentlemen,'
> He sayd, and more, 'you gentlemen at ease,
> Whoe monye haue, and goe where ere you please,
> Are never quiett; weary of ye daye,
> You now comme hether to drive time away:

[1] *I.e.*, a wear.

Must time be driven? longest day with vs
Shutts in to soone, as never tedious
Vnto our buisnesse; making, mending nett,
Preparing hooks and baits, wherewith to gett
Cod, whiting, place, vppon ye sandie shelvs,
Where with to feede ye markett and our selvs.'
Happie ould blade, whoe in his youth had binne
Roving at sea when Essex Cales did winne,
So now he liues."

He visits Holywell, and records its legend: Chester, where he saw large and square bricks from the Roman hypocausts, in "knowing Whitbye's house preserved," said Whitbye being Edward Whitby, Recorder and M.P. for the city. But when he goes on to say:

"Theis drie baths were in antique times ye cure
Which doe in many countryes still endure,
And from my owne experience, to be plaine,
I thinke no waters are so soveraigne,"

it is surely clear that this traveller had used such baths in other countries. Dr. Grosart's deduction that they were flourishing in Chester in 1636 is unjustified.

The date of James's MS. is soon after the witch trials of 1633, and he visits Pendle:

"I long to climbe up Pendle; Pendle stands,
Rownd cop, survaiying all the wilde moore lands,
And Malkins toure, a little cottage, where
Repute makes caitive witches meete to sweare
The homage to the devill, and contrive
The deaths of men and beasts."

He is above the foolish superstition of his time, but makes this reflection, at once acute and descriptive of Lancashire wilds:

"Yet I doe confesse,
Needs must strainge phansies poore ould wives possesse,
Whoe in those desert mystie moores doe live
Hungrie and colde, and scarce see priest to give
Them ghostlye counsell."

Incidentally he tells us that John Butterworth,

curate of Haslingden, keeps a wife and children on four pounds income, and the right of begging corn.

He next describes a submerged forest, "at a place called the Stocks in Worold," presumably the well-known stumps on the shore at Meols in Wirral; and thence jumps to Norton Priory, where he saw St. Christopher "Twice as big as life . . . one giant stone," and Hale chappell, which then contained St. Christopher and St. George painted in the east window. The end of the poem contains names of local interest to us: "ye young heyre of Speke," "Rigby of ye Hut," Ireland of Hale, and others.

My last verse-itinerant is *Charles Cotton*, of Beresford Hall, Dovedale, the friend and coadjutor of Izaak Walton. Like Braithwaite, he was a man of great literary activity. His poetic faculty was far greater, but in my present subject, *A Voyage to Ireland in Burlesque*, he is of course purposely merely jocose in doggerel verse. Cotton was born in 1630, and the "Voyage" was published in 1673. As he gives us, incidentally, his age as forty at the time of setting out, his journey must have been in 1670 or one of the next two years. The time was May, and the hour "about some 2½ hours after noon," which enabled him to reach *Congerton* betimes in the evening. His inn was "The King," and there the Mayor visited him, with the result of deep potations. It is a curious fact that Mayors always have these attentive and convivial natures in the literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Next morning he stopped at Holme Chappell, three miles on, according to his short reckoning, and received as deep impressions there as Barnaby before him. The ale (or Cheshire Hum) was six-

pence a bottle, but justified the landlord's boast that "'twas the best in England," for Cotton never drank better; the hostess, in waistcoat of silk, was "as clean as a milkmaid and white as her milk." The effect of four shillings' worth of ale, eight large bottles, probably for himself, host, and his man, was a rapid gallop through Delamere and early arrival at Chester, at two in the afternoon, on a Saturday. Here he fared well at the hands of his hostess: "Go thy ways, Mistress Anderton," he says,

> "for a good woman,
> Thy guests shall by thee ne'er be turned to a Common."

He slept seven hours, being waked by a terrific jangling of church bells; was bled, "which cooled [his] Devotion as well as [his] blood," and prevented him from going to the Cathedral till vespers. There, to his disappointment, the music was none of the best; but the Mayor, seeing so well dressed a person in the rear of his train after the service, made him a low congey, and had him dogged home and invited to supper by his servant. He declined, as having no stomach for suppers, promising to kiss his worship's hands afterwards, but the potentate sent once more:

> "Go, sirrah, quoth he, get you to him again,
> And will and require in his Majestie's Name
> That he come; and tell him, obey he were best, or
> I'll teach him to know that he's now at *West-Chester*."

Accordingly he went, found the stairs very bad, but all else to be highly commended:

> "Besides such a Supper as well did convince,
> A May'r in his province to be a great Prince:
> As he sate in his Chair, he did not much vary,
> In state, nor in face, from our Eighth English Harry;
> But whether his face was swell'd up with fat,
> Or puff'd up with Glory, I cannot tell that."

I suppose it might be possible to identify this

worthy. It seems to have struck Cotton as curious that at table the Mayoress sate in state at the other end of the board in just such another chair as the Mayor's; he comments:

> "But perhaps 'tis a Rule there, and one that would mind it,
> Amongst the Town-statutes is likely to find it."

A slight brush arose between her and her husband. The soup was at fault because the Mayor had waited for his guest. It is as a picture of Chester manners that I give it:

> "But now into th' Pottage, each deep his Spoon claps,
> As in truth one might safely for burning his chaps,
> When straight, with the look and the tone of a Scold,
> Mistress May'ress complained that the Pottage was cold.
> And all long of *your* fiddle-faddle, quoth she;
> Why, what then, Goody two-shoes, what if it be?
> Hold you, if you can, your tittle-tattle, quoth he.
> I was glad she was snapp'd thus, and guess'd by th' discourse,
> The May'r, not the gray Mare, was the better Horse,
> And yet for all that, there is reason to fear
> She submitted but out of respect to his year," &c.

Over canary and pipes after supper, the Mayor's curiosity as to his guest's position, business, &c., was fully satisfied, and they parted at 1 A.M. well pleased with one another.

It only remains to tell that Cotton's guide for the mountains of Wales cost him 20s. and charges, which he thought dear; that they rode hard across the sands and reached Flint, not without some fear of the tide, which came roaring "as if the devil were in't." He is subsequently loquacious about St. Winifred's Well, the repulsive sick who bathed, and the pretty girls who proffered the water for drinking; and shortly after breaks off his poem at Conway.

An extremely interesting book has recently been published for the first time by William Brown, of

Edinburgh, in a limited edition, "A Journey to Edenborough in Scotland, by Joseph Taylor, late of the Inner Temple, Esq." The author, of whom nothing else is known, left London with several friends in the beginning of August 1705, and proceeded north by an eastern route mainly, but with a divagation into Derbyshire as far west as Buxton and Chatsworth. The return journey began on September 8th, and the route being westerly brought them in due course to Lancaster, where Taylor found trade decayed owing to the flourishing condition of Manchester. Preston he dismisses in a few words, and then describes his journey to *Leverpoole*, and devotes much space to that town. His account is too interesting to abridge, and I must refer readers to the book for this and for his Chester and Nantwich gossip, as it is too lengthy for appearance here.

In conclusion, I would repeat that this account makes no claim to be exhaustive, even within its own limits. Among intentional omissions is literature and ballads connected with the Stanley family, and gleanings such as this last fact, not to forget an old Cheshire worthy: "they [the pale meadow cress] are commonly called . . . in Northfolke, Canterburie bels; at the Namptwich in Cheshire where I had my beginning, Ladie Smocks, which hath given me cause to christen it after my countrie fashion." So Gerard, in his *Herball*, 1597.

The Monumental and other Inscriptions in the Churches of Stoak, Backford, and Thornton-le-Moors, in the County of Chester.

Copied in the Year 1904, with Annotations

By J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A., and F. C. Beazley

WE have chosen for our subject the monuments in the churches of Stoak, Backford, and Thornton-le-Moors, principally because they include a number of curious monumental panels, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, painted on wood in oil colours, which have apparently always hung on the church walls, much in the manner of pictures in a dwelling-house. These panels are quite distinct from hatchments. They display the arms, in most cases accompanied by the helm, mantlet, crest, and quarterings of the persons commemorated in the inscriptions, which appear in black lettering on a gold or yellow ground below the armorial achievements.

Similar panels may be seen in several other Cheshire churches, and probably in some Lancashire ones also. The black frames of these paintings are worthy of a passing notice; a few of them are plain, but the greater part are decorated, in gilt or yellow, with cross-bones, skulls, bezants, and rosettes, and some have representations of cherubim at the corners. That they were for the most part painted by members of the Holme family, of Chester, there can be but

little doubt, for it is well known that the four Randle Holmes were busy arms-painters, constantly employed in various kinds of heraldic work by the local gentry. All four generations belonged to the "Company of Painters, Glaziers, Embroiderers, and Stationers" of Chester, and they seem to have been very diligent antiquaries, leaving behind them large and valuable collections of manuscripts, relating principally to the genealogy and heraldry of Cheshire, which are now preserved among the Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum.[1]

Randle Holme the first (*c.* 1571–1655) was Deputy to the College of Arms, and was Mayor of Chester in 1633.

His son, *Randle Holme the second* (1601–1659), was Mayor of Chester in 1643.

His son, *Randle Holme the third* (1627–1704), was the author of a large and very scarce heraldic work, entitled "An Accademie of Armory, or a Store House of Armory and Blazon," printed at Chester. He was Sewer of the Chamber in Extraordinary to Charles II., and Deputy to the College of Arms for Cheshire, Lancashire, and North Wales.

His son, *Randle Holme the fourth* (1659–1707), was the least distinguished of the family.

Randle Holme the third assumed official duties which he had no right to perform, and came under the displeasure of the Heralds, suffering damages in an action at law at the suit of Sir William Dugdale, then Norroy King of Arms. Sir William's biographer says—

"And farther to vindicate the just rights of his sayd Office [of Norroy] cõmenced a Sute at the Cõmon Law against one Randle Holme, a paynter in the Citty of Chester, who had boldly

[1] An interesting account of this family was contributed to the *Journal of the Chester Archæological Society* in 1892 by the late Mr. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A.

invaded the Office of him the said Norroy, by preparing Atchievements for the Funeral of Sr Raphe Ashton of Middleton, in the County of Lancaster, Knt and giving directions for a formall proceeding at the solemnity thereof. Whereupon he had a verdict against him the sayd Holmes, at the generall Aſsizes held at Stafford in March, a° 1667 [-8], and recovered good damages [£20] wth costs of suit."[1]

In his diary, Dugdale records how he went to the churches of Ashton-under-Lyne in Lancashire, Chirk in Denbighshire, the City of Chester, Eastham in Wirral, Nether Peover and Budworth, and pulled down and sometimes defaced the achievements of arms which "Holme ye Paynter" had hung up. Randle Holme, it is clear, encroached even further than by hanging up achievements of arms in churches, and took upon himself to act in the capacity of a herald at funerals; for one who was friendly to Dugdale, Dr. Theophilus Howorth, of Manchester, wrote to him on the 30th May 1665, in the following terms:[2]—

"—— Holme of Chester hath lately done as much worke at a funerall solemnity, as hee received for his part 40*l.* and marshalled the buſineſs himselfe: the spurs, gantlet, sword, coat, banners, hearse, and horse in black led, and mourners to attend the solemnity and hearse, were all there, at a Bt's funerall. I onely give you this notice that if hee have invaded your right you may doe what you thinke good to prevent future insolent intrusion of ꝑsons not legally qualifyed to marshall such solemnityes. . . ."

The quarrel was, however, at last made up, we may well assume, by the "paynter" submitting to the authority of the Heralds, and he was appointed their Deputy for Cheshire, Lancashire, and North Wales.

[1] *The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale, knight, sometime Garter Principal King of Arms* . . . Edited by William Hamper, Esq., F.S.A., London, 1827.

[2] *Ibid.*, and Dugdale's *Visitation of Lancashire*, 1664–65; *Chetham Society*, vol. lxxxviii., Life, &c., p. 24.

It does not appear from Dugdale's diary that he ever went to Stoak, Backford, or Thornton-le-Moors, and so we may suppose that the achievements of arms, pennons, &c., remained in those churches undisturbed.

The Bunbury family gave the Holmes much employment, and from the panels which still remain and the marble and stone monuments at Stoak, it is not difficult to construct a very satisfactory genealogy of the Bunburys of Stanney from the reign of Elizabeth to that of George II., as will be seen by reference to the annexed pedigree, which is intended to serve as an explanatory index to the Bunbury monuments printed in these pages. This is a remarkable instance of the completeness with which the monumental records of a family may substantiate their pedigree.

The arms of the Bunburys deserve a closer investigation than can be made from the present available materials; the absence of early armorial seals making such a task impossible of satisfactory fulfilment.

According to the generally received pedigrees of Bunbury, their first ancestor of that name was one of the descendants, in the male line, of St. Pierre of Normandy. The St. Pierres are said to have borne for arms *Argent, a bend Sable*, and here we have the foundation of the somewhat later Bunbury arms, *Argent, on a bend Sable, three chess-rooks of the first*, although David de Boneberi, younger brother of Henry de Boneberi, *temp.* Stephen, is reputed to have sealed with *a lion passant*. However, David's grandson, Patrick de Bunbury, *temp.* Henry III., according to Ormerod, bore the St. Pierre coat. He was the father of Alexander de Bunbury, living A.D. 1230, who was heir-male of Joan Bunbury, daughter and co-heiress of William the son of Henry de Bunbury named above.

Alexander de Bunbury had two sons: William, the elder, was ancestor of the Bunburys of Stanney; and Henry, the younger, marrying the daughter and heiress of William de Beeston, took that name and was ancestor of the Beestons of Beeston, who bore the old St. Pierre coat with the allusive addition of *three black bees volant* on each side of the bend. Alexander is said to have placed the *three chess-rooks on the bend*,[1] but we have found no actual proof of this statement, and the origin of the chess-rooks is unknown.[2]

The Stanney quartering, *Argent, a fesse between three pheasants Gules*, was brought in, *temp.* Edward III., by the marriage of David de Bunbury with the daughter and sole heiress of David de Stanney.

The marriage of Henry Bunbury of Stanney, *temp.* Henry VIII., with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Hugh Aldersey of Chester (who afterwards became the wife of Sir Rowland Stanley of Hooton), brought the Aldersey arms into the Bunbury shield, and with them those of Barton, Stalker, Bamville, and Sylvester.

The Aldersey coat, *Gules, on a bend engrailed Argent, between two cinquefoils Or, three leopards' faces Vert*, was granted in 1597 to Lawrence Aldersey, who had travelled in Æthiopia in 1580, a first cousin once removed to Margaret Bunbury named above. So it seems doubtful whether the Chester

[1] The ancient family of Hooton, of Hooton, sometimes called Wallensis of Hooton, are said to have borne Argent, on a bend Vert three mullets of the first, but the seal of Henry de Hotun, A.D. 1349, displays *a bend cotised, charged with three chess-rooks.* The heiress of these Hootons was married to Sir William Stanley, who died about 1427. (See Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. ii. p. 410.)

[2] Wotton, in his *Baronetage*, 1741, states that "Roger de Bunbury of Stanny, living 36 Edw. III., was the first who for his signature gave the present coat of arms of the family; given him, (as by tradition,) for his great skill in martialing the troops of that warlike and victorious prince, Edw. III." Some confirmation of this picturesque story seems to be needed.

)EX NTS.

ANNE
of

beth, wife of Richardson, p of Ardagh. married to . Vincent.

rge bury, . in and, 34. son.

Geoffrey Bunbury, of London, 1634. 5th son.

Dutton Bunbury, of London, 1634. 6th son.

Eleanor. Unmarried.

Alice, wife of George Holland, of Newhall, co. Stafford. Remarried to . . . Smith.

Priscilla, wife of . . . Bulkeley.

enry = Eleo.] dau Tho. .] and rd of T] Hol(
bury. o.]
s.p.

Thomas Bunbury. [17.] =

Dulcibella, unmarried. [17, 20.]

Benjamin Bunbury. [17.] =

Joseph Bunbury. [17.] =

y, dau. of Kenrick n, of Eyton, e of North les. [85.]

V

Priscilla [24], wife of Edmund Entwisle, D.D., Archdeacon of Chester.

Lucy. [24.]

Henry = S
ury, Bart., or Chester. ed 1733. 2, 85.] hment 22.]

as Bunbury. [9.]

Mary. Unmarried.

Frances, wife of Kyffin Williams, M.P.

Elizabeth, wife of General Armiger.

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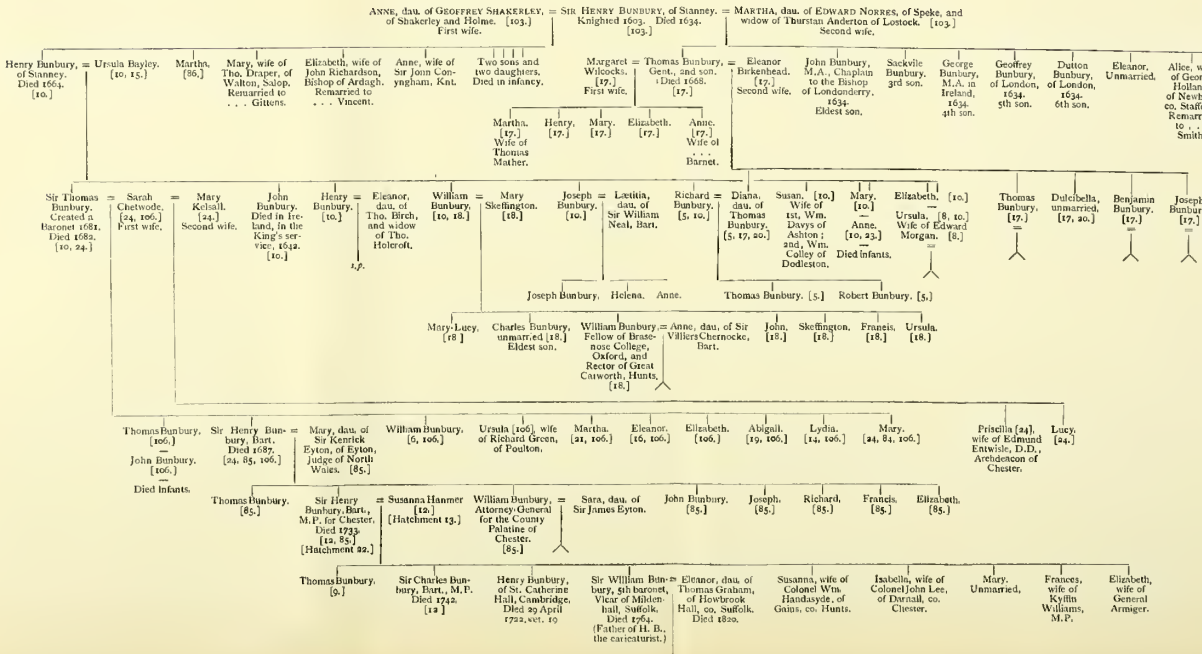
INDEX PEDIGREE TO THE BUNBURY MONUMENTS.

[The figures within brackets refer to the consecutive numbers of the monuments.]



Alderseys were actually entitled to bear these arms; however, they seem to have openly, if wrongly, assumed them with the difference of a golden mullet in middle chief.

Hugh de Aldersey, who was living in the middle of the fourteenth century, married the daughter and heiress of Richard de Barton and brought the arms, *Argent, a bend cotised*[1] *Sable*, into the Aldersey shield. In the panels this coat is painted with single cotises.

William de Aldersey, son of Hugh, by his marriage with the daughter and heiress of John Stalker of Lower Spurstow, acquired for his descendants another quartering, *Sable, two bars Argent*, which is identical with the coat of the well-known Cheshire family of Brereton.

The next quartering, *Or, on a chief Gules three trefoils slipped of the first; with the difference of a crescent of the second in the fesse-point*, came in by the marriage of Hugh Aldersey of Chester (the father of Margaret Bunbury named above) with Elizabeth, daughter of Randle Bamville of Gawsworth, a descendant of the Bamvilles of Chester. Elizabeth Bamville is not described as being the heiress of her father in any of the pedigrees that we have seen, but the inclusion of the Bamville arms and those of Sylvester, mentioned below, among the Bunbury quarterings suggests that whoever first marshalled this achievement considered her as an heiress.

The Bamville arms would be accompanied by those of Sylvester of Storeton, *Argent, a tree eradicated proper, fructed Gules*, as a quartering; because Sir Thomas Bamville married Agnes, daughter and heiress of Alexander de Storeton,

[1] Sometimes described as *double cotised;* the effigy of Sir Patrick de Barton, at Farndon church, holds a shield bearing a bend with plain single cotises.

alias Sylvester, and their younger son Alexander de Bamville was ancestor of the Bamvilles of Chester.

In taking notes in these churches we have made a point of copying every inscription, whether in stone, wood, or glass, and whether of apparent importance or not, desiring to place on permanent record an absolutely complete statement.

It will be seen, on a comparison of these inscriptions with the same ones as printed in Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, that the latter, in many instances, were not accurately copied. For this reason we have included in the following pages many monumental inscriptions which are already in print.

Want of space has prevented the inclusion in these pages of more than a very few of the inscriptions in the churchyards. Too little attention is, perhaps, being paid by genealogists to monumental inscriptions generally, and particularly to those in churchyards, which are exposed to the action of wind, rain, and frost, and to the tender mercies of the vandal and the restorer. From monuments facts may be obtained which are not revealed either by wills or parish registers, but which may be of the greatest assistance in the preparation of family histories. It may be urged that many churchyard tombstones are of practically no interest, because they commemorate persons of humble birth, but we think this is really no sufficient reason why their inscriptions should be neglected; a very little reflection will remind any one that commercial enterprise, successful military service, or a career in the profession of the church, law, or medicine, has frequently caused "the rude forefathers of the hamlet" to become the not distant ancestors of persons who have honourably attained positions of exalted rank, thereby investing the memorials of their yeoman ancestors with greatly increased genealogical in-

terest. It must also be remembered that individuals and families suffer misfortunes, and that many an apparently humble tombstone may be that of the descendant of a family which was armigerous centuries ago and whose descendants may yet rise again to revive its ancient glory.

Our thanks are due to the Rev. R. W. Prichard, Vicar of Stoak, the Rev. J. M. New, Vicar of Backford, and the Rev. C. C. Prichard, Rector of Thornton, for the facilities which they have kindly afforded, as well as to Lieut.-Colonel John Pilkington, F.S.A., for the excellent photographs taken by him of the panels at Stoak, Backford, and Thornton, which have enabled us to adorn these pages with suitable illustrations. Our acknowledgments are also due to Messrs. William Fergusson Irvine, F.S.A., William Forshaw Wilson, Gilbert P. Gamon, and W. E. Gregson for their assistance.

The Church of St. Lawrence, at Stoak, otherwise Stoke, in the Hundred of Wirral, in the County of Chester.

Near the west door and under the tower is a fine and very large parish chest of oak ; it formerly had five locks, of which four remain. There are four massive hinges, with iron straps. On the lid is carved in bold letters—

[1]

CHW
RICH◇DENSON & THO. TAYLOR·A°86[1]

[2] THE VESTRY

A painted board hung on the wall—

The accommodation in this CHURCH
was enlarged by the Erection of a
Gallery in the Year 1827, by which
means 55 additional sittings were
obtained, and in consequence of a
grant from the SOCIETY for pro=
=moting the Enlargement & Building
of Churches and Chapels, the
whole of that number are
hereby declared to be FREE
and unappropriated for ever.
Also in the same Year a new
Tower, and the north Transept
were added, and the south wall
and south Transept
were rebuilt.
A. W. SCHOMBERG, A.M., Minister.
WILLIAM ELLIS, } Church Wardens.
JOSEPH SHEPHERD, }

[1] The date is evidently 1686. See No. 3.

[3]

A painted board hung on the wall—

The Gifts of ſeverall pious & Charitable | perſons to ye Poor of this Parish of Stoake, | in the County of Cheſter, Anno 1685.

To the Poor.

Richd Pilkinton stw̃. to | Henry Bunbury of Stañey | Eſq^r gave 20^li to remain as | a ſtock & ye jnterest thereof | to be given yearly to ye | Poor. An^o 1667. ...| Elizabeth, third daught | er of ye ſaid Henry Bunbur Eſq^r gave 5^li ye jntereſt there | of to be given yearly to the | Poor, Anno 1669. . . . | William, third ſon of ye said | Henry Bunbury Eſq^r gave— 5^li to be paid by 20^s per | Annum for ye ſpace of 5 years | which was accordingly | paid & is now diſcharged (76) | Sr Thomas (eldeſt ſon of y^e | aforeſaid Henry Bunbury | Eſq^r) Barr^tt gave 3 hundred | thirty & four^li to remain as | a ſtock, ye jntreſt to be giv= | en yearly to ye Poor 1682. |

To y^e ffree ſchool of Stan | : ney parva |

Sr Thõ Bunbury Barr^tt, | eldeſt ſon of ye aforeſaid | Henry Eſq^r, ffirſt built & | founded ye ſaid ffree ſchool | of his own proper coſt | & Charges; & likewiſe en | =dowed it with 12 pounds. | per Annum for ſeverall yeares in his lifetime. | And att his deceaſe left | the Summe of two hundred | pounds to remain as a | ſtock to be improved | for ye uſe & maintenance | of the ſchoolmaſter. . . . | [An illegible name] of Poole | left 20 shiłł per Annum for | ye vſe of ye ffree ſchool of Sta | ney to be paid to ye School= | =maſter upon every Easter munday | for ever | Richd Danson & Thõ. Tay= | lor, Churchwardens 1685. |

[4]

Carved on the wooden cover of the font—

To the glory | of God and in | loving memory of | Sarah Ann Davies. |

[5] The North Transept

On the west wall, in a frame bearing traces of ornament, is a painted panel. Above is an armorial achievement with two helms and a fine

scrolled mantlet Gules doubled Argent, on each helm the *Bunbury* crest, viz.: Two swords saltier-wise, passing through the mouth of a leopard's face Or, the blades proper, hilts gold. Arms: Quarterly of eight, viz.: 1st and 8th, Argent, on a bend Sable three chess-rooks of the first [*Bunbury*]; 2nd, Argent, a fesse between three pheasants Gules [*Stanney*]; 3rd, Gules, on a bend engrailed, between two cinquefoils Argent, three leopards' faces Vert; in chief a mullet Or [*Aldersey of Chester*]; 4th, Argent, a bend cotised Sable [*Barton*]; 5th, Sable, two bars Argent [*Stalker*]; 6th, Or, on a chief Gules three trefoils slipped of the first; in the fesse-point a crescent of the first [*Bamville*]; 7th, Argent, a tree eradicated proper, fructed Gules [*Sylvester of Storeton*]. Over all in the fesse-point a mullet Or. Impaling the same eight coats with a crescent Or in the fesse-point.

Below the arms is the inscription—

Next vnder this Place lyeth Richard | youngest son to Henry Bunbury of Stanney | Eſq^r with Diana his wife, Daughter of Thomas a | younger son of Sr Henery Bunbury of Stanney in Com. Cest^r Kt. |

He	died	July 24 Año 1674	Aged	32 years
She	died	March 5 Año 1710	Aged	66 years

They had only two sons, Thomas & Robert. Thomas died Octob̃ | ye 6th Año 1691, Aged 20 years. And is here Buried: | Robert dy'd Augt 20th 1717 Aged 44 years and is | here bur'yd. |

Richard Bunbury of Stanney made a nuncupative will on 20th July 1674, giving his land in Shropshire to his eldest son Thomas, then a minor, and mentioning his younger son Robert. It was proved at Chester 5th September 1674 by the oaths of his widow Diana Bunbury and Thomas Berkhened of Backford, gent. The inventory taken by the same Thomas Berkhened and Richard Hulse, senior, of Stanney, yeoman, on 11th August 1674, contains his sword and apparel, £10, a trunk wherein his apparel usually lay, the picture of Sr Henry Bunbury, £1, 6s. 8d., a jack to roast withall, and his bow and quiver with the arrows thereof, 6s. 8d.

IN STOAK CHURCH

No. 5

A defaced memorial to Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Bunbury, mentioned by Ormerod, is missing.

[6]

On the north wall, in a plain frame, is a painted panel with a shield having the *Bunbury* crest on either side. Quarterly of eight, viz.: 1st and 8th, *Bunbury;* 2nd, *Stanney;* 3rd, *Aldersey*, with the difference of a martlet Or in chief; 4th, *Barton;* 5th, *Stalker;* 6th, *Bamville*, with the difference of a crescent Gules in the fesse-point; 7th, *Sylvester*.

Below the shield on an ornamental cartouche is the inscription—

Nere to this place lyeth jnterred ye Body | of William Bunbury second sone of Tho: | Bunbury of Stanney Esqr who died ye 21th | day of Aprill Año: Dñi: mdclxxij Be: | tweene ye 9th & 10th yeare of his age: [A chess-rook.]

[7]

On the north wall is a brass; the lettering in mixed styles of capital letters rubricated, within an ivy leaf border—

To the Memory of John Grace of Whitby Hall, | in this parish who died in June 1780, aged 74 years | and Anne his wife who died November 27th 1759. | also of John Grace, of Whitby Hall, | aforesaid who died September 10th 1845, aged 72 years | and Anne Jane his wife who died March 16th 1864, aged 83 years. | and also of John Grace, of Whitby Hall, | aforesaid (eldest son of the last named John Grace) | who died december 22nd 1902, aged 88 years. |

Anne Jane Grace was the daughter of Robert Richardson, of Walton, co. Lancaster. John Grace, who died in 1902, was a J.P. for Cheshire, and, in 1848, married Susanna Egerton, daughter of Thomas Webster of Overchurch Hill, co. Chester.

[8]

On the east wall, in a frame decorated with rosettes and cross-bones, is a painted panel, with an achievement of arms, having two esquires' helms

mantled Gules, doubled Argent. Arms: Quarterly 1st and 4th, Gules, a chevron Ermine between three Englishmen's heads couped at the neck in profile Argent [*Ednyfed Vychan*]; 2nd, Gules, a chevron between three stags' heads cabossed Argent [*Coytmore*?]; 3rd, Azure, a lion passant Argent [*Ithel Vychan*]. Impaling, quarterly of eight, viz.: 1st, *Bunbury;* 2nd, *Stanney;* 3rd, *Aldersey*, with a mullet for difference; 4th, *Barton;* 5th, *Stalker;* 6th, *Bamville*, with a crescent for difference; 7th, *Sylvester*. Crests: 1st, On a wreath Argent and Gules, a martlet Or [a Cornish chough proper], *Morgan;* 2nd, *Bunbury*.

Below is the inscription—

Here vnder lieth ye Body of Edward Morgan of Goulden Grove jn | Flintshire Esqr: he maꝛꝛ: Vrsula dau: to Henry Bunbury of Stanney Esqr | & had issue Edw̃: Eliz: & [blank] he died 22^d^ of novẽm̃: 1682, Aged 38: years | the said Ursula dyed 27 of Nov: 1709 Aged 72 | He was son & heire of ye noble Captaine Edw: Morgan who was slaine | at winnington bridge Aũg̃ 1659, by Eliz̃: dau: of Tho: Whitley of Aston | Esqr who was son & heire of Robert Morgan of Gouldengrove Esqr: By | Kath: dau: of Wiꝗ: Iones of Castlemarch K^t^ son & heire of Edw: Morgan | Esqr originally descended frõ: Sr Tudor ap Ednevidd Vichan one of ye 15 famileys | or houses of greatest account in North Wales. |

There is a pedigree of this family in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1853, which differs in some particulars from that given on the above monument. The battle of Winnington Bridge, near Northwich, sometimes called the last battle of the Civil War, was fought on the 19th August 1659, as the outcome of the "Cheshire Rising." Sir George Booth, who, with Sir Thomas Middleton, had seized Chester, but was unable to take the Castle, was met by General Lambert near Winnington Bridge and defeated. Sir George was created Lord Delamer of Dunham Massey in 1661.

[9]

On the east wall, below the last, in a frame decorated with skulls and cross-bones, is a painted

IN STOAK CHURCH

No. 8

panel, with a shield of the arms of *Bunbury* alone, differenced by a label of three points Gules in sinister chief, and having the *Bunbury* crest on an esquire's helm mantled Gules, doubled Argent.

Below the shield is the inscription—

Neere this place lyeth ye Body: | of Thomas Bunbury Esqr Eldest Son | of Sr Henry Bunbury of Stanney, Bar^tt^ | By Susanna his wife, who was Born y^e^ | last day of Iune j70i, & dyed ye 2ist day: | of Aprill in ye year of our lord 1702. |

[10] THE CHANCEL

On the north wall of the chancel is a large white marble monument, highly decorated with scrolls and festoons, having the inscription on an oval black stone in the centre; at the top is a shield of *Bunbury* alone, with an esquire's helm, mantlet, and crest. At the dexter side is a shield of *Bunbury;* and at the sinister side a shield of *Baily*, Argent, three torteaux and a chief Gules, and at the base a shield of *Bunbury* impaling *Baily*.

The inscription is in capital letters—

Nere this place | Lyeth interred ye Body | of Henry Bvnbvry Esqr | eldest sonn of Henry Bvnbvry | of Stanney in the Covntie of | Chester K^t^ | together with | Vrsvla Bvnbvry the davghter of Iohn Baily of Hodsden in the Countie | of Hartford Esq | His most loveinge wife |

He	dyed	Febr: i å dni: 1664	aged	68 yeares
She		Mart: 23 å dni: 1652		53 yeares

the most deare parents | of Thõ: Iohn Henry Willm Ioseph & Rich^d^ sons | & of Svsan Mary Anne Eliz̃: & Vrsvla davgters | Iohn dyed in ye service of his King & Covntrie | In Ireland. A° 1642. | Mary and Anne dyed in theire minoritie | In memorie whereof the fower yovngest | Sonnes and two yovngest davghters | have erected this Monvment | A° Salvtis 1668. |

Henry Bunbury of Stanney, Esq., made his will, which is in an unfinished state and unexecuted, on a large sheet of paper with a small piece of paper attached, on 3 August 1663, and it was proved at Chester by his sons Henry and William on 13 February, and in solemn form on 16 March 1664–5. The testator describing himself as "the unprofitable servant of the lord beeinge in perfect health and memory doe willingly and with a free hart render and give againe into the hands of my lord god and Creator my Soule and Spirit not doubting, &c. . . . when I shall depart out of this sinfull and miserable worlde." If he dies "in these partes" to be buried in the Chancell of Stoake Church "under the great white flagg stone that is in the middle of the said chancell which adjoynith to the grave of my deceased wife of the one side and the other side thereof reacheth to the pue or seate wherein I did usually sit in." "Unto my eldest son, Thomas (my lands being already estated to him) his choyce of one of my best horses, my gould ring with my crest . . . my greate silver seale with my Coate of Armes upon it. Vnto my eldest daughter Susanna £5, my sonn in law Davies her first husband having receaved &c." To my daughter Elizabeth "my pockett-watch." "To my soonnes and daughters Henry, William, Joseph, Richard, Elisabeth, and Ursula all the rest" of my personal estate. Mentions "my Grant from the King and Chancery at London of the Tyth of Stoake (the which Tyth of Corne and graine of the Rectory of Stoake aforesaid)." . . . To Richard Pilkinton £5, also to Ma'. Mason and John Milnor legacies. Mentions a number of silver cups, &c., "my moneys & Goulde bequeathed to my younger children . . . the particulars thereof are these . . . five thousand poundes and twenty-five poundes, whereof two hundred [and] seventie three poundes seventeen shillinges sixepence is in goulde and the rest is in silver all which sum of money . . . also the silver plate . . . are eather in trunkes & chestes in a little roome betwixt the Buttery Chamber and the cloes closet wheare Richard Pilkington lieth or in my clofset by my Bedchamber in trunke cubbart and Cabinett covered with a seale skin and bound with iron."

Elizabeth Bunbury, daughter of Henry Bunbury, late of Stanley [*sic*], co. Chester, Esq., deceased, being "sicke and weake," made her will dated 20 July, 21 Charles II. [1669] proved at Chester 24 October 1669. The testatrix desires to be buried "if I dye in London either in the Parrish Church of St. Martin's in the Fields in the Chancell or in the Parish Church of Stoake as neare to my Father and Mother as posibly may be . . ." Unto all my Brothers and Sisters as well Brothers in law and Sisters in law rings of 20s., and the same to my Aunt Vincent my Aunt Bluckley [*sic* for Bulkeley] and her husband, my Aunt Bunbury, aunt Smith, deare Cousin

Elizabeth Milward, deare cousin Mary Bunbury daughter of my Uncle Thomas Bunbury deceased, friend Dorathy Leigh, Cousin Richard Bayley, Right Hon. the Lord Mazarine [Massareene], Right Hon. the Lord Delamore and his lady and three daughters, the Lady Lucy, Sir Edward Littleton, Sir Thomas Crofts, Mr. Nathaniell Booth, Mr. William Ayres of Southwarke, co. Surrey, cousin Phillip Chittwood, Cousin Pears Leigh, Cousin Thomas Berkined my fellow tabler, Dr. Boucher, Cousin Martha Madder, Cousin Werden, Cousin Francis Kendrecke, cousin John Bunbury in Ireland, with my cousins Joseph and Benjamine Bunbury, all to have rings "with the poesie or Inscription within every of the said rings, *Remember Death To &c.* (*as you are constant*, *E.B.*), or somewhatt to same purpose. To brother Thomas Bunbury, diamond ring, gold tooth-pick-case, &c. To brother Joseph Bunbury £50 and a garnet stone ring that was my mother's with the silver porringer that was my father's. To brother Richard Bunbury £50, my watch and silver porringer. To Sister Cowley [Colley] silver tumbler, three sweet meate spoons, gold chain, peach coloured sattin gowne and all the part due to me by my father's will. To Sister Morgaine pearle necklace, corrall bracelett and the sweet bagg wrought by my cousin Susannah Meoles. To Sister [in-law] Sarah Bunbury "full blew pomegander bracelett. . . . [torn], my mother's haire and wedding ring in it." "To Sister Mary Bunbury bracelet and my case of tweezers. . . ." Legacies to Aunts Vincent, Smith, Elinor Bunbury, Cousins Dulsebala, Coke, Diana, and Mary Bunbury, my Aunt Bulkler, eldest daughter of my brother Thomas Bunbury, Cousin Elizabeth Milward, Cousin Mary Bunbury, daughter to my Uncle Thomas Bunbury £50 and a tenement in Staney. To Mrs. Dorathy Leigh "my twilight sweat [toilet sweet] bags and box to it, &c." Cousin Richard Drapper, Cousin Alice May daughter to my Aunt Smith, Cousin Mary Houghton my father's cousin-german, Cousin Penelope Beverly, Nieces Ursula and Martha Bunbury, nieces Elinor Bunbury and Mary Bunbury daughter of my brother William "all my sampler works with the gum flowers." "To my little nephew Charles my part of the tith of Corne of the said Parrish of Stoake with remainder to his brother William my godson." Niece Elizabeth Davies, God-daughter Elizabeth Morgan [a child], Niece Sus. Cowley [a child], Cousin Anthony Beverley and his wife. "To Cousin Martha Madder my Silver Baker and to her s[ister?] my cousin Ann Basnett . . ." Godson Matthew Ellis. Friends Mr. Roger Mason, Mr. Richard Houlse and his wife and the Minister of Stoake, Ann Ashton, The poor of Stoake. Cousin Elizabeth Beverley and her sister Ellinor Beverley. Sister Morgan. Brothers and sisters now living, Thomas, William, Henry, Joseph, and Richard, and my sister

[Susan] Cowley [Colley, then under 17] and my sister [Ursula] Morgan. To my maide . . . my blacke watered mohaire Gowne that lyes at the topp of my haire trunke. My brothers Joseph and Richard Bunbury, executors; Dr. Boucher and Mr. Letherland, overseers. Witneſses: N. Booth, ..., John Beverly, and Val . . . . . m.

The Inventory was taken 23 August 1669, by William Bunbury of Stanney, gent., Thomas Birkened of Backford, gent., and includes Goods in the house of Robert Buckley, Esq., within the City of Chester, £71, 10. 4. Goods, &c., remaining in the parish of St. Martin's [in the Fields, London], taken 2 Sept. 1669, by John Beverly and Thomas Griffith, £266, 15. 0. Debts due to the testatrix, £903.

[11]

The east window, of three lights, has in the centre of each light a shield—(1) Gules, three mitres Or [*See of Chester*]; (2) *Bunbury*, with the Badge of Ulster; (3) Gules, two keys in saltire Argent, in chief the Royal Crown Or [*See of York*].—No inscription.

[12] THE SOUTH TRANSEPT

On the east wall, a white marble tablet; at the top are carved two lamps, with gilt flames, at the foot a coat (*Bunbury*) with the Ulster badge on a sinister canton, impaling two lions passant guardant in pale, untinctured [*Hanmer*].

Here lye ye Remains | Of Sr. Henry Bunbury Bartt | Who dy'd ye 12th of Febry 1732. & | Was buried ye 16th following | Near Him lies also Sr Charles | Bunbury his Son who dy'd | April ye 10 1742 & Between ye | Two is interred Susanna Lady | Bunbury Daughter of Wm | Hanmer Esqr of Bettisfield in | Com̃ Flint, Mother to Sr | Charles & Wife to Sr Henry | to whose Memory she erected | this Monument. She died | Sept ye 23. 1744.

[13]

A hatchment, having the ground all Sable, with arms on a lozenge, viz. *Bunbury*, with the badge

of Ulster on a sinister canton, impaling Argent, two lions passant in pale Sable [Azure, *Hanmer*]. Motto: Memoria pii æterna.

This is the hatchment set up for Dame Susanna Bunbury in 1744.

[14]

A painted panel, in a frame decorated with skulls and cross-bones and having cherubim at the corners. Arms: in a lozenge, on ornamental framework—1st, *Bunbury;* 2nd, *Stanney;* 3rd, *Aldersey*, with a mullet Or for difference; 4th, *Bamville*, but without the crescent.

Here lyeth ye Body of Lidia Bunbury daughter | to Thomas Bunbury of Stanney jn ye County Pa: | latyne of Chester Eſq^{r}: by Sara daugh^{r} to Iohn | Chetwood of ockley Esqr: his first wife; she died | ye vi: day of Iune jn the yeare m.dc.lxx.v. | and jn the · xi: yeare of her age. | Firmum jn vitâ Nihil: |

[15]

On the south wall to the east of the window:—

A lozenge-shaped painted panel, the frame decorated with bezants. On a shield within scrolled framework the arms, Quarterly of six, viz.: 1st, *Bunbury;* 2nd, *Stanney;* 3rd, *Aldersey;* 4th, *Stalker;* 5th, *Bamville*, with a crescent; 6th, *Sylvester;* impaling Argent, three torteaux and a chief Gules [*Baley*]. Crests at the sides of the shield: (1) *Bunbury;* (2) Out of a crest coronet Or a horse's head Argent [*Baley*].

Vrselaw daughter to Iohn Baley of | Hodsen in ye county of Hertford Eſq^{r} | late wife of Henry Bunbury of Stañey | Eſq^{r} dyed ye 22th day of March 1652. |

[16]

On the same wall to the east of the window is a painted panel in a frame decorated with bezants and cross-bones, the arms on a lozenge within

ornamental framework, Quarterly of eight, viz.: 1st and 8th, *Bunbury;* 2nd, *Stanney;* 3rd, *Aldersey*, with a mullet for difference; 4th, *Barton;* 5th, *Stalker;* 6th, *Bamville*, with a crescent; 7th, *Sylvester.*

Below is the inscription—

Here lyeth y^e^ Body of Eleanor 3^d^ daũgh: | of Thõ: Bunbury of Stanney jn y^e^ coun= | ty of Chester eſq^r^: by Sarai his j^st^ wife | daũg: of Iohn Chetwood of Ockley jn y^e^ | county of Stafford eſq^r^: She died y^e^ 23th | of Aũg: 1678: aged 26: yeares old. |

[17]

On the same wall to the east of the window is a painted panel, the frame decorated with rosettes and cross-bones and having cherubim at the corners.

In the upper part at the sides are two shields, and between them the crest of *Bunbury* upon an esquire's helm, with a much-scrolled mantlet Gules doubled Argent, resting on a larger shield.

The first of the two shields, to the dexter, is *Bunbury*, with a martlet Sable, in sinister chief, for difference; impaling Argent, a lion rampant between three crescents Sable, a chief Vair [*Wilcocks*].

The second of the two shields, to the sinister, is *Bunbury*, differenced as above; impaling Sable three garbs Or, within a bordure Argent [*Birkenhead*].

The larger shield, in the centre, is—Quarterly: 1st, *Bunbury*, differenced as above; 2nd, *Stanney;* 3rd, *Aldersey*, differenced with a mullet; 4th, *Bamville*, with a crescent.

Here lyeth y^e^ body of Thomas Bunbury geñt: four= | th: son to Sr Henry Bunbury of Stanney K^t^: he first: | married Margaret sole daũg: of Wiłłm Wilcocks | of y^e^ Oakes in y^e^ County of Salop geñt: & had iſsue | Martha. Henry. Mary. Elizãb: & Anne. She died | 1632 aged·37. He afterwards married Elinor 5th dau: |

IN STOAK CHURCH

No. 17

to Henry Berkenhead of Backford eſq^{r}: & had by | her elleven children wher:eof 6 died in their. | minority: Tho: Dulcibella. Ioſeph. Beniamine | & Diana. only survived him. he died ye ix of | Sept: Año: 1668, aged 63 yeares. & she died y^{e} | xx · of December Año: 1675 · aged 70 yeares. |

[18]

On the same wall, above the window, is a painted panel, the frame decorated with skulls and cross-bones. Two esquires' helms each with a mantlet Gules doubled Argent; the first bearing the crest of *Bunbury* and the second that of *Skeffington*, viz.: A mermaid with tail knotted to sinister, proper, crined and the tail tipped Or, holding in her dexter hand a mirror and in her sinister hand a comb, also proper. Arms: Quarterly of eight, viz.: 1st and 8th, *Bunbury*, with a mullet Gules for difference; 2nd, *Stanney;* 3rd, *Aldersey*, undifferenced; 4th, *Barton;* 5th, *Stalker;* 6th, *Bamville*, with a crescent; 7th, *Sylvester*. Impaling, Quarterly of nine: 1st, Argent, three bulls' heads erased Sable [*Skeffington*]; 2nd, Azure, a bend [cotised] between between six mullets Or [*Oldbeiffe*]; 3rd, Ermine, on a chief indented Gules three escallops Argent [Or, *Childe*]; 4th, Quarterly Ermine and Gules, a crescent in the fesse-point for difference [*Stanhope*]; 5th, Vert, three lions passant [greyhounds courant] in pale Or [*Malovell*]; 6th, Sable, a bend between six cross-croslets Argent [*Longvilliers*]; 7th, Argent, three saltires couped Sable, a crescent in the fesse-point of the second for difference [ ]; 8th, Argent, a cross patonce Azure [ ]; 9th, Quarterly, Or and Gules, a bordure Sable bezantée [*Rochford*]. Two esquires' helms, and mantlet Argent and Gules.

Here lyeth ye Body of William Bunbury third sonne of | Henry Bunbury of Bunbury & Stanney jn ye coun | ty Palatyne of Chester Eſq^{r} he married Mary the | second daughter of S^{r}

Richard Skeffington of | Fisherwick jn the County of Stafford K^{t} & had iſsue | five sonnes & two daughters. Iohn · Skeffington · Fran | cis & Vrsula · died jn their minority. Charles · William · | and Mary · Luciy: Surviv'd .. . . He died ye 23: | of Octob 1676 · being his birth day Aged 47 yeares. She died the | 22 of April 1711 Aged 82.

By his will dated 10 October 1676 and proved at Chester 14 Feb. 1676–7, William Bunbury of Stanney, gent. desires "if he dies in these partes to be buried in the Chancell of Stoake betwixt the Communion Table and the north side betwixt my Sonn Francis and my other Children." His "most loveing wife Mrs. Mary Bunbury to have for life the meſsuage & tenement called Bloſsoms in the fforegate Street in Chester now in the holding of Mr. Mottershead . . . together with a tenement for some time in the holding of widdow Dod and also the chandler's shop in the holding of Michael Bromley [also lands in] Pooleton cum Seacombe as well as the lands I bought of cozen Hough^{s} as that I purchased of Mr. Dun . . . also a rent charge of £6 out of lands of John Harrison of Graisbie. Remainder to eldest son Charles Bunbury and his heirs male, remainder to William Bunbury youngest son of mee . . . and his heirs male, remainder to the daughter of me . . . for ever by name Mary Bunbury." The testator left to his wife "the tenement in Little Stanney in which we now live (also) the meadow & field in Great Stanney (also) the part of the tyth belonging to mee of the Rectory of Stoake, being one sixth part, remainder to my son William." To daughter Mary £500 "to be paid out of the estate I had mortgaged to me by Ald^{m} Bennett."——"Item . . . to son Charles all my interest in Knocktorum being one half of the Townshipp . . . that I purchased of Mr Croſse his brothers & sisters & is now in the holding of Leister and his father. To son William £500, £200 owed by Mr William Venables and £300 out of Mr Rathborn's Lands that engaged to me and a bond from one Lowe of Upton. Wife and son Charles executors and guardians to son William. "To daughter Mary more £100 owed by Sr Jeffrey Shackerley." "My loveing brother Henry." Out of moneys due by Richard Lightfoote of Stoake £5 to the poor of Stoake and £3 to the poor of Wallazey. To my own brothers & sisters 20s. each for rings. To my Aunt Buckley, my Cozen Werden and my Cozen Meoles 10s. each. To my sister [in law] Diana Bunbury, Cozen Dulsabella and their brother my cozen Henry 20s. each." Money owed me by Mr Niccols of Liverpool and Bennett of Saughall Maſsey.

With the will is a document recording that Mr. Henry Bunbury of Holcroft, co. Lanc., gent, aged 53, brother of the testator,

says that, "upon a meſsenger that came unto him this deponent into Lancashire to acquaint him of his said brother's weakneſs . . . this deponent went ou^r to him about tenn days before he dyed," and he identifies the above will. Mr. Adams, aged 27, who, "being minister of that place went to visit him as often times he did and to pray by him," also identifies the will.

Mary Bunbury of Stanney, widow of William Bunbury of Stanney, gent., by her will dated 15 March 1708[-9] and proved at Chester 1 May 1711, being "full of weakneſs and distempers," gives "to my sonn William Bunbury one of my gould rings. . . . I give my onhappy Daughter An [?] Pyne [?] one of my rings" . . . To Elizabeth Williamson and granddaughter Jane Berrington 20s. each. The rest to my son Charles and make him executor, "desiring him to pay the bond he stands bound with mee to Mr. Mather of Chester."

[19]

On the same wall to the west of the window is a painted panel, the frame decorated with bezants. A shield, with a chess-rook Or above it and the *Bunbury* crest at each side, bearing the arms: Quarterly of six, viz.: 1st, *Bunbury;* 2nd, *Stanney;* 3rd, *Aldersey*, with a mullet for difference; 4th, *Stalker;* 5th, *Bamville*, with a crescent; 6th, *Sylvester*.

Below is the inscription—

Neere this place lyeth the Body of M^rs | Abiggil Bunbury 5 daughter of= | Thomas Bunbury of Stan= | ney Esqr: She dyed y^e 16th | day of February Año | Dñi: 1672 aged | 12 yeares. |

[20]

Below the last is a painted panel, the frame decorated with rosettes and cross-bones, and having cherubim at the corners. Arms: on a lozenge *Bunbury*, with a crescent Sable for difference. On the dexter side of the lozenge is a small shield, Sable, three garbs Or within a bordure Argent [*Birkenhead*]. On the sinister side of the lozenge is a like shield quarterly, 1st and 4th Argent, 2nd and 3rd Gules a fret Or; over all a fesse Azure [*Norres*].

Below is the inscription—

Firmum in Vita nihil

Here lyeth the Body of Dulcibella Bunbu= | =ry Eldest daughter to Thomas Bunbury of Sta= | ñey Gent: by Eleanor his second wife: who was | Fift daughter to Henry Berkenhed of Backford | Efq^{r}: She dyed the · 5 · of Iuly · Año: m.dc.lxxxvi· | * *Aged · xlviii yeares. *Virt^{s} ej^{s} vivet:* |

The Will of Dulcibella Bunbury, dated 13th June 1686, was proved at Chester by her sister Diana, widow of Richard Bunbury, on the 28th August following. She desires to be buried "at Stoake in the chancell as nigh to my father as possible I cann & I doe hereby humbly request Sr Henry Bunbury that he will be pleased to let me lye there & not doubting but he will grant my desire herein I leave unto my cozen [first cousin twice removed] Henry Bunbury his sonn and heire one eleven shillings peece of old gold." She leaves her signet-ring to her brother Benjamin, and names a large number of relations and friends.

[21]

To the west of the last is a painted panel, the frame decorated with rosettes and cross-bones, and having cherubim at the corners in gilt. A lozenge in a cut and scrolled frame, and red cherubim at the upper corners. Quarterly of eight, viz.: 1st and 8th, *Bunbury;* 2nd, *Stanney;* 3rd, *Aldersey*, with a mullet Or for difference; 4th, *Barton;* 5th, *Stalker;* 6th, *Bamville*, with a crescent; 7th, *Sylvester.*

Below is the inscription—

Here lyeth jntered the Body of Martha | Bunbury daughter of Thomas Bunbury | of Staney jn the county of Chester Efq^{r} | by Sarai his first wife daughter of Io: | Chetwood of Ockley in ye County of Staf | ford Esqr She dyed ye^{e} 10th day of Iuly A^{o} | 1676 & in ye 25 . yeare of her age: ∽∽ |

[22]

On the west wall a hatchment, the dexter side Sable, the sinister side grey [white]. Crest: *Bunbury*, upon a knight's helm, mantled Gules doubled Argent.

* A word has been erased in each of these places.

IN STOAK CHURCH

No. 20

Arms: *Bunbury*, with the Ulster badge; impaling Argent two lions passant-guardant in pale Sable [Azure, *Hanmer*]. Motto: Firmum in vita nihil.

This is the hatchment set up for Sir Henry Bunbury, Baronet, in 1733.

[23]

Below the hatchment is a painted panel in a plain black frame. Arms: in a lozenge, quarterly of six, viz.: 1st and 6th, *Bunbury;* 2nd, *Stanney;* 3rd, *Aldersey*, with a mullet for difference; 4th, *Stalker;* 5th, *Bamville*, with a crescent.

Above and divided by the apex of the lozenge is the inscription—

Anne daughter to	Henry Bunbury esq.
soñe & heare of S^{r}	Henry Bunbury K^{t}

and below the lozenge is the continuation—

dyed the 23th of	September j627.

[24]

To the east of the last is a white marble tablet mounted on grey marble—

NEARE THIS PLACE LYETH ꝗE BODY | OF S^{R} THOMAS BVNBVRY BARONETT WH̊ | FIRST MARRIED SARAH DAVGHTER | OF IOHN CHETWOOD OF OAKELEY IN | THE COVNTY OF STAFFORD ESQ BY | WHOM HE HAD YSSVE SOÑS & DAVGHTER WHERE OF S^{R} HENRY HIS HEIRE | & MARY SVRVIVED HIM ☞ | AFTERWARDS HE MARRIED MARY ꝗE | DAVGHTER OF HUMPHREY KELSALL | OF HEATHSYDE IN ꝗE COVNTY OF | CHESTER GEN BY WHOM HE HAD ISSVE | 2 DAVGHTERS PRISCILLA & LVCY BOTH | LIVEING HE DYED 22 OF AVG 16 82 |

The will of Sir Thomas Bunbury of Stanney, co. Chester, Baronet, dated 19th August 1682, was proved at Chester 18th October 1682 by his widow. The testator was a very religious man, as the commencement of the will testifies. He desires "to be interred in the side Chauncell of Stoake Church wherein my wife and daughter usually sate, my head to be layd as neere as

poſsibly may be to the wall on the west side of the same and in such decent manner as my executrix hereafter named shall thinke meet and conveniant." He mentions his daughter, wife of Richard Greene, Esqr (deceased), and his brother Henry Green, gent. (deceased). To daughter Mary Bunbury, spinster, £1000. To daughters Priscilla and Lucy Bunbury £600, to be paid when they are 17. Brothers Henry and Joseph Bunbury, gents. "To Sisters Mrs Susanna Cowley & Mrs Ursula Morgan 20s a peice to buy them a silver Inkepott or mourning Gold Ring wch they please also to each of them these three Bookes hereafter menc̃oned (to witt) Mr. [Richard] Baxter's Call to the unconſted [London, 1669; 8vo] His directions to the Conſted [for their establishment, growth, and perseverance. 1669; 8vo] and the vaine Religion of the formall Hypocrite [1659; 12mo] wch I would have bought and given to them." "To my son and heir apparent, Henry, my signet Gold Ring, my large silver seale and £100." To sister Mrs. Abigaill Legh, widow [of Piers Legh of Bruch, co. Lanc., and daughter of John Chetwode] "a two and twenty shillings piece of gold." To cousin Thomas Birkhened, the elder, of Chester, gent., £5. To Mr. Shone of Chester, barber, 20s. To Cousin Mary Houghton, widow, £3. To Mr. William Cooke, lately inhabiting at my Aunt Bulkeley's house, and to Mr. Berry, formerly Minister of Bolas, and to Robert Southerne, of Backford, weaver, £3 apiece. To Mr. Woods, Mr. Campian, Mr. Cowop, and Mr. Samuel Bruen, 40s. each. To Mrs. Faith Slater, widow, £4. To Mr. Raph Hall, lately dweller in Crooks Lane, Chester, £3. To Mr. Leigh, heretofore preacher at Stoake, & to Mr. Cottrell, now preacher there, 40s. apiece. To my servants . . . "And considering that wee are all but stewards of what we have and the Lord Com̃ands vs to hono^r him with our substance and it may happily be an inducement to many to whom hee gives ability to doe some things ꝑportionably of the like nature I humbly begge Gods gratious acceptance in Christ of my endeavo^rs herein in these particulars following—I give and bequeath to the Parish of Stoake aforesaid the sum̃e of three hundred thirty foure pounds to remaine as a stocke and the improvem^t and Interest thereof yearely ariseing to be yearely distributed vpon Easter monday to the Poore of the said Parish and to noe other end or purpose whatsoever and my will is that the same distribution be made according to the discretion and at the oversight and care of the Minister and Churchwardens for the tyme being in the said Parish succeſsively And my will and desire is that my said sonne Henry Bunbury my nephew Charles Bunbury, gent., and the said Thomas Birkhened and their Heires for ever should take care and have the oversight thereof that the said stocke may not be diminished but be ꝑserved and kept intire and likewise that the same be set

forth and improved according to my mind and will before expreſsed and also that the ꝑfit ariseing from the same be imployed and distributed as before mencõned *Itm* I give and bequeath to the Parish of Stoake aforesaid the sum̃e of Two hundred pounds to remaine as a stocke and to be put forth by the Trustees aforesaid and their Heires for ever And the ꝑfit and Interest thereof yearely ariseing to be yearely paid to a Schoolmast^r (elected by the said Trustees or any two of them) at two seũall tymes in the yeare by equall paym^ts to the end that hee should teach in the Schoolhouse lately erected at Stanney aforesaid any Children within the said Parish freely *Itm* I give & bequeath to the seũall Parishes of St Werburg in Chester aforesaid, Bunbury, and Plemstow in the said County of Chester, the seũall sum̃es of sixty and eight pounds a peice to remain as a seũall stocke in each of the said Parishes And the vse and Interest yearly ariseing from the same to be yearly distributed vpon Easter Monday to the poore of the said seũall parishes according to the discretion and at the oversight and care of the Minister and Churchwardens for the tyme being in the said seũall and respective parishes And my will and desire is that the Trustees before in these p^rsents mentioned and their Heires for ever should take care & have the oversight thereof that none of the said stocks be diminished but be p^rserved & kept intire and likewise that the same be set forth and improved according to my mind & will herein before expreſsed And that the ꝑfit ariseing from the same be imployed & distributed as before is mencõned *Itm* my mind & will is that thirty pounds be layd out in buying these Bookes following (vizt) Mr Baxt^rs Call to the unconũted His directions to the conũted and The vaine Religion of the formall Hypocrite The danger of being but halfe [almost] a Christian by M^r [John] Chisholl, [or Chishull; London, 1657; 12mo] a Treatise of sacramental covenanting wth Christ by Mr J. Rawlett [1682; 8vo]. These to be given some to each family in Stoake Parish aforesaid & to others as to my Executrix hereinafter nãd shall thinke fitt." Wife sole executrix. The will is signed *Tho. Bunbury*, the execution being witnessed by Joseph Bunbury, Tho: Birkhened, Junr, Daniell Large and Samuell ffilkin. The seal bears the arms of Bunbury, Stanney, Aldersey, and Bamville quarterly; the Aldersey crest being differenced by a mullet in chief and the Bamville coat by the usual crescent in the fesse-point.

[25] THE NAVE

On the south wall is a white marble tablet, the inscription in small caps, all of the same size. At

the top is a coat of arms and crest. Crest: A lamb's head erased. Arms: Checky, a chevron between three cross-croslets—

Samuel Small, the infant son of | Thomas and Maria Sudworth, | of Blacon Point, | died the 15th October 1803; | Aged 7 months. | Maria Sudworth, died 14th April 1804, | In the 23rd year of her age, | Elizabeth Dorothea, | the infant daughter of | the above Thomas Sudworth, | and Elizabeth Dorothea, | his second wife, | died March 1st 1809; | aged 8 months | Also the above | Thomas Sudworth, | died at Liskeard Mount | New Brighton, August 3rd 1841; | Aged 68 years | Also the above | Elizabeth Dorothea Sudworth, | died November 23rd 1865, | aged 84 years. |

The ancient arms of the family of Southworth of Samlesbury, co. Lanc., were: Sable, a chevron between three cross-croslets Argent [sometimes the tinctures were reversed]. Crest: A bull's head erased Sable, armed Or. (See *Visitations of Lancashire*, 1533 and 1567, published by the *Chetham Society*.)

The west window, of two lights, has the Royal Arms of Queen Victoria, within the Garter, in the upper portion. The rest of the window is of plain glass.

[26] THE CHURCHYARD

In the south wall of church, to the east of the porch, incised in the stone, in lombardic letters, and partly cut away, is the inscription—

MAGISTER ANDRE
CUI ME:PRIEST:DS

and near to it the initials—

R ◇ W [*circa* 1700].

[27]

A monument bearing the following inscription is referred to in Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, but

we have not succeeded in finding it. It is stated to have borne a shield of arms of a plain cross—

Hic jacet corpus | Henrici Trafford, | clerici, qui obiit | vicesimo quarto die | Augusti, anno œtatis | suœ quinquagesimo | quarto, annoque recuperatœ | salutis | MDCLIV° | servavi fidem | resurgam. |

[28]

Over the built-up north door, outside—

WILLIAM HEAWARD
WILLIAM ROE
CHVRCH WARDENS
1691

[29]

On the exterior wall of the chancel.

An ornamental monument at the east end of the church, with this inscription upon an urn—

To the Memory of | Thomas Hill of *Stanney*, | who died *Sep^r* 10th 1809, | Aged 53. | (*below*) Alſo to the Memory of Ann Hill | wife of the above Thomas Hill, | who departed this Life on the | 7th of June 1829. Aged 68. |

[30]

The sun-dial, in the south-west corner of the churchyard, is on a very old weathered shaft and pediment, but has no inscription.

[30*] Inscriptions on the Stoak Bells

(1) God save his Church our King and Realme, 1631.

(2) Gloria in Excelsus [*sic*], 1615, H. B.[1]

(3) God save His Church, W. F. T. L.,[2] 1642.

On No. 1. is the founder's mark, on a shield, an arrow, point downwards, between the letters W. and C. for William Clibbery of Holt.

[1] Sir Henry Bunbury of Stanney, knight.
[2] William Fisher and Thomas Lowe, churchwardens.

The Church of St. Oswald, at Backford, in the Hundred of Wirral, in the County of Chester.

[31] THE NAVE

In the north aisle, in the west wall, is a window of one light, with the following inscription—

To the glory of GOD and in grateful memory of mercies received the | offering of Jessie Cleland Johnston late of Chorlton Hall Sep^t 1895.[1]

In the north wall the westernmost window of two lights is all of plain glass.

[32]

On the same wall is a white marble tablet, the inscription in capital letters throughout. Above are these arms untinctured—Arms: On a bend Sable three garbs [*Wicksted*], impaling in chief a saltire Gules [*Gerrard*], and in base three chaplets [*Richardson*]. Crest: A garb entwined by a serpent.

In memory | of Richard Wicksted Esq. | of Chorlton Hall in this parish | who died xxv May mdcccxxxv | aged xciii | also of Margaret the second wife | of the above named R. Wicksted | who died xi January mdcccxxiv | aged lxxx | also Martha relict of James Swan Esq. of | Olive Mount Lancashire, Daughter | of Richard and Ann Wicksted died vi August | mdcccxlviii aged lxxxiii. |

Mr. Wicksted purchased the Chorlton estate from George Ormerod, the historian of Cheshire, in addition to land which he already held in the township. He was the son of Thomas Wicksted of Nantwich, attorney-at-law, by his wife Grissel,

[1] See No. 33.

daughter of Charles Fletcher of Whitchurch, co. Salop. He married, first, Anna, daughter of Samuel Gerrard of Moreton Say, co. Salop, and secondly, Margaret, daughter of Joseph Richardson of Beeston. By his first wife he had three daughters, of whom Martha was married to James Swan of Olive Mount, Wavertree, Liverpool, and had issue—James Wicksted Swan, B.A., Trin. Coll., Cambridge, of Chorlton Hall, who died without issue 3rd May 1867, having devised his estates to his sister's son, the Rev. Mr. Perkins of Bradford, co. York, who disposed of them in 1876, the principal purchaser being Carruthers Charles Johnston. (See Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. ii. page 376, and Hall's *History of Nantwich*, page 496.)

Hall, in the *History of Nantwich*, page 496, gives the arms as: Argent, on a bend Azure, between three crows Sable, beaked and legged Gules, as many garbs Or. Crest: On a wreath two serpents proper issuing from and twining round a garb Or.

Next to this monument, going east, is a window of two lights of plain glass.

[33]

To the east of the last window is another one of two lights, with the following inscription—

To · the · glory · of · God · and · in · loving · memory · of · | Carruthers · Charles · Johnston · late · of · Chorlton · Hall · | in · this Parish · who · died · March · 4th · 1901 · Erected · by · | his · daughter Hilda · Duckworth · Christmas · 1901 · |

Carruthers Charles Johnston, J.P., co. Chester, was the son of Samuel Johnston of Liverpool, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of William Pennell, H.M. Consul at Bahia. He married Jessie Cleland, daughter of James Logan of Liverpool (No. 31), and by her had issue two sons and three daughters:—(1) Samuel Logan Johnston, of Liverpool, married Margaret Lyndesay, daughter of James Rigg Brougham of Carshalton, co. Surrey, and has issue; (2) Carruthers Charles Johnston, died 17th December 1885 (M.I. at Lower Bebington), having married Margaret, eldest daughter of Harmood Walcot Banner of Pool Bank, New Ferry, by whom he left issue; (3) Eliza Jessie, married to . . . Houstoun of Clerkington, co. Haddington; (4) Mabel Marian, married to John Fenton Newall of Manchester; and (5) Hilda Emma Frances, married to Walter Duckworth of West Kirby, co. Chester (who died September 1904), son of Nicholas Duckworth of Mossley Hill, near Liverpool.

[34]

To the east of the last-mentioned window is a tablet of white marble. Above the inscription are the Arms, untinctured:—[Argent,] on a fesse [Azure], three lozenges [Or] [*Feilden*], and on an escutcheon of pretence Argent, guttée [de sang] a bend [Gules], [*Loxham*]—

Sacred to the Memory of Elizabeth | Wife of John Feilden Esqre | of Mollington Hall in this County | who departed this Life January 12th 1823 | Aged 52 years | sincerely lamented by her Family and friends. | To a superior mind she united a sound judgement | and the pure Christian principles which supported | her during a long and painfull illneſs, shed their | lustre over the close of her life. | Also John Joseph, Son of the above named | John and Elizabeth Feilden, who died December 8th 1798 | Aged 10 months. | Also of John Feilden, Esqre of Mollington Hall, | who died full of faith as of years | March 13th 1859. | his eye not dim, nor his natural force abated | in the 90th year of his age. |

John Feilden (born 26th July 1769), of Mollington Hall, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff of Cheshire 1803, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. William Loxham, M.A., of Longton, co. Lanc., Rector of Bethnal Green, Middlesex, 20th May 1795.

[35]

Below is another marble tablet, the inscription in old English letters, the capitals rubricated—

In Sweet Memory of | Major Cecil William Montagve Feilden, D.S.O., | Royal Scots Greys, | of Witton Park, Lancashire, and | Mollington Hall, in this Parish. | Born March 13th 1863, Died Febrvary 19th 1902. | Mortally wovnded at Klippan, South Africa. | "Wovld God I had died for thee, my son, my son!" | 'Neath Afric's Sod, | Earth! receive ovr Treasvre, | Gvard him, My God! | Awaiting Thy good Pleasvre. |

Major C. W. M. Feilden was the son of Lieut.-General Randle Joseph Feilden, C.M.G., of Witton Park, who died 19th May 1895, by Jane Campbell, his wife, daughter of James Hozier, of Mauldslie Castle, co. Lanark. (Burke's *Landed Gentry.*)

[36]

To the east of the two monuments last mentioned is a window of two lights, inscribed—

In · loving · memory · of · her · parents · Richard · and | Eleanor · Massey · of · Moston · Hall · and · of · her · | sister · Maria · and · brothers · John · and · James · the | gift · of · Eleanor · Massey · of · the · Dale · April · 1896 · |

Moston Hall was purchased in 1789 by William Massey of Chester, attorney-at-law; the greater part of the estate, including the hall, was sold some years ago to Mr. James Swettenham. The Dale was built by Miss Massey.

[37]

At the chancel steps is a wooden lectern with the following inscription, on a brass fillet, round the ball below the eagle, in old English characters—

In memory of Lorenzo E. Desmond who died in Christ Dec.r 10th 1875. In token of a love which cannot die.

Lorenzo Edward Desmond, M.A., M.D., was born 1819, and practised at Edge Hill, Liverpool. He married Mrs. Jemima Alice Churchill Fairclough, widow of Mr. Edward Fairclough of Liverpool, and mother of the Rev. Richard John Fairclough, M.A., who was vicar of Backford from 1877 until his death, at Edge Hill, on the 8th December 1903. Vicar Fairclough deserved well of Backford, for, in the face of many difficulties, he succeeded in raising funds to restore the very dilapidated church in remarkably good taste, and took care to preserve the ancient monuments from injury. He was Diocesan Inspector of Schools and Organising Secretary of the S.P.C.K.

[38]

In the nave there is a glass case containing an old chained Bible in Black letter, printed by R. Barker, London, 1617, which has been in this church more than 250 years, according to the label attached thereto.

[39]

In the south aisle, in the east wall, is a window of one light, with the following inscription—

To · the · Glory · of · God · and · in · loving · memory | of · May Taylor. Born · May · 11th · 1859. Died · Augt · 31st · 1891. |

The lady here commemorated was a daughter of the late Restel Ratsey Bevis, of Manor Hill, Birkenhead, and the wife of William Adolphus Taylor, formerly of The Willows, Mollington, and now of Oxton, Birkenhead. (See No. 54.)

[40]

In the south wall, the easternmost window of two lights is inscribed—

Erected · by · Elizabeth · Ellen · Blomfield | · of · Mollington · Hall · (in this Parish) · in · | loving · memory · of · her · affectionate · sister · | Margaretta · Dorothea · Feilden · who · died · Ap.l · 20 · 1892 · |

Elizabeth Ellen Blomfield was the third wife of the Rev. Canon Blomfield (see No. 55). Margaretta Dorothea Feilden was the third daughter and co-heiress of John Feilden of Mollington Hall (No. 34), by his wife, Elizabeth Loxham.

[41]

Next to the last-mentioned window, going west, is a white marble tablet, with the following inscription in capital letters throughout—

Within the chancel | are interred | the remains of | Birkenhead Glegg Esq.r | of Backford Hall, | Lieut. Genl. | in Her M. service : | he died the 9th of Dec.r 1842 | aged 78 : | deeply regretted | by his family | and friends. | W. Spence · fecit · Lpool. |

General Glegg was the son of John Glegg of Irby, co. Chester, by Betty, his wife, daughter of John Baskervyle Glegg of Withington and Gayton. Born 1765.

To the west of the last-mentioned monument is a window of plain glass.

[42]

Next to the last-mentioned window, to the west, is a white marble tablet inscribed in capital letters—

In memory of | Edward Holt Glegg, Esq. | of Backford Hall | and Irby Hall, Cheshire, | Lieutenant-Colonel | formerly Captain | in the Rifle Brigade, | who departed this life 5th May 1877, | in his 68th year, | His remains are interred | in the Chester Cemetery. |

Colonel Glegg was the third son of General Glegg (No. 41), by his first wife, Emma Holt. Born September 1809. Married Margaret Maxwell, daughter of Maxwell Logan of Fingalton. Heir to his brother Captain Baskervyle Glegg.

Here is the south door.

[43]

To the west of the south door is a white marble tablet inscribed in capital letters throughout—

Within this chancel are interred | the mortal remains of | Sarah | the beloved wife of | Maj^r Genl Glegg of Backford Hall | she died the 6th of Augt 1823 | Aged 39 years | leaving to her family and friends | the endearing remembrance | of her social and domestic virtues | and the edifying example | of patient endurance and pious resignation | under the painful illness which closed | to them alas! how prematurely | her valuable life. | Franceys & Spence sculptors Liverpool. |

Mrs. Sarah Glegg was the youngest daughter of Henry Barnard, D.D., Rector of Maghera, co. Down, and was married in 1814; she was General Glegg's second wife. His first wife was Emma, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Holt of Ince Hall, co. Lanc., who died September 1809.

To the west of the last-mentioned monument is a window of two lights of plain glass.

[44]

Under the last-mentioned tablet is the stone font bearing the following inscription in capital letters round the base—

Erected · to · the · memory · of · the · Rev. F. Bryans · M.A.[1] who · was · for · 39 · years · vicar · of · this · parish · by · his · three · children ∾ Francis-Richard ∾∾ Harriette · and · Edward · de · Villars ∾

[45]

In the west wall of the south aisle is a window of one light with the following inscription—

To · the · Glory · of · God · and · in · affectionate · remembrance | of · Richard · Ross[2] · who · entered · into · rest · Feb^y · 26th · 1893. |

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[1] See No. 47.

[2] Died at his residence, St. Mary's Place, Edgehill, aged 73.

[46] THE TOWER

On the south wall is a brass, inscribed in capital letters throughout—

The clock in this tower | was erected in the year of the jubilee | of Her Majesty Queen Victoria | by Birkenhead Glegg Esquire, | to the memory of his father, the late | Lieut: Col.l Edward Holt Glegg of Backford | Hall A.D. 21st June 1887.

The west window, of three lights, in the tower, is of plain glass.

[47] THE CHANCEL

On the west wall, on the north side, is an ornamental white marble tablet, inscribed in capital letters throughout—

The | pulpit and font | in this church | were given | in loving memory of | Francis Bryans, M.A. | 39 years | Vicar of Backford. | His kindly | and genial disposition | endeared him | to his parishioners, | relations, and friends. | He died May 3rd 1877. |

See No. 44. Mr. Bryans was one of the four sons of Richard Bryans, of Boughton, near Chester, by Anne de Villars, his wife. The family of de Villars were Quakers; they came to England with the Huguenots. Their name became corrupted into *Pillar*, but Mrs. Bryans' father reverted to the original French surname. The Rev. Francis Bryans was B.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, and was incorporated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, 14th January 1823; M.A. (Oxon.), 22nd January 1823. He was sometime Incumbent of Farndon, Cheshire, and was instituted Vicar of Backford 9th July 1838. He was married three times: 1st, to Sarah Clough Berry, who died 12th August 1830, aged 27, having had one child, Richard Clough Bryans, who died in infancy, (M.I. at Farndon); 2ndly, Harriette Barker, of Chester, who died 27th May 1861, having had issue, two sons and a daughter, the Rev. Richard Bryans, B.A. (Oxon.), the Rev. Edward de Villars Bryans, M.A. (Camb.), Rector of Newton Kyme, co. York, and Harriette, wife of Patrick Buchanan. The Rev. F. Bryans had no issue by his third wife, Janetta, widow of

Major Duncan Buchanan and daughter of Patrick Robertson, Lord Robertson, a Scottish judge, named by Scott "Peter o' the Painch," from the rotundity of his figure.

The other sons of Mr. Richard Bryans, of Boughton, were: James Bryans of Bellefield, Windermere; Richard Bryans of Birkenhead, J.P.; and the Rev. William Bryans, Vicar of Tarvin, all deceased. He also had a daughter, Fanny Bryans, who is still living, aged 88.

[48]

On the north wall is a painted panel, in a plain black frame, inscribed—

Margareta nux Radulp̃ Morgell gēn | vxor et Edwar̃. Glegge de Geton ar. filia. |

Arms: Argent, on a bend engrailed Gules three cinquefoils Ermine, on a chief Azure three fleurs-de-lys Or [*Morgall*]. Impaling, Quarterly 1st and 4th, Sable two lions counter-passant in pale Argent [*Glegg*]; 2nd, Argent, a fesse between six fleurs-de-lys Gules [*Gayton*]; 3rd, Sable, a chevron Ermine between three leopards' faces Argent [*Blankeney of Chester*].

Obiit xii die. Octobris 1627.

The Morgells were of Moston Hall, formerly in Backford parish, but now in the parish of St. Mary on the Hill. The Funeral Certificates of John Morgell, 1636, and his fourth son Edward Morgell, 1634, will be found in *Cheshire and Lancashire Funeral Certificates*, publications of the *Record Society*, vol. vi. John Morgell was Principal Registrar for the Diocese of Chester, and died 27th November 1636. His son and heir Ralph married Margaret, daughter of Edward Glegg of Gayton. (See No. 57.) Elizabeth, sister and heiress of William Morgell, sold the property in 1718.

[49]

Below the last-mentioned panel is another one, the frame ornamented with bezants and cross-bones alternately.

A coat of arms with two esquires' helms and a large-scrolled mantlet Argent and Gules. Arms:

Quarterly of four, 1st and 4th, Argent, on a bend engrailed Gules three cinquefoils Or, on a chief Azure three fleurs-de-lys Gold, a crescent Sable for difference [*Morgall*]; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, on a fesse Gules, between two barrulets wavy Sable, three crescents Or, in chief a cross moline Azure for difference [*Dod*]; impaling, Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Azure, three pheons Argent, a chief of the last [Ermine, *Glasier*]; 2nd and 3rd, chequy, Argent and Gules, on a chief of the first a lion passant of the second. Crests: 1st, out of a crest coronet Or a leopard's [?] head Argent spotted Sable; 2nd, out of a crest coronet Gules a demi-cockatrice with wings raised Or.

Here lyeth ye Body's of Rafe Morgall gẽn: | & Eliz: his wife. who had Isſve Rafe William | & Elizabeth Morgall. he died Nõv: ye 27 1683 | she died May ye 9th 1683:·: They gave five | Pounds to ye Parish of Backford ye vse of | it to be given to ye Poore on good friday jn | money for ever. |

Ralph Morgell, of Moston, co. Chester, gent., made his Will 24th Nov. 1682, and it was proved at Chester 1683. He mentions his wife Elizabeth, his son William and an unborn child. He also mentions his aunt Anne Morgell, his brother Richard Morgell, his sister Mary Morgell, his uncle Peter Hurleston, and his brother [in law] Thomas Glaseour. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Glasier, of Lee, co. Chester (Ormerod, *History of Cheshire*, vol. ii. p. 386).

[50]

To the east of the two panels, on the north wall, is a grey stone inscribed—

Underneath lieth Interd | ye Body of Robert | Denson, Vicar. Who | Dyed Febr ye: first: 1750. |

The Rev. Robert Denson was of Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A. 1717. Instituted Vicar 9th November 1720. By his holograph Will dated 29th November 1747, and proved at Chester 18th May 1751, by his widow Mary Denson, his daughter Anne Denson, and his nephew the Rev. Thomas Denson, he gave,

among other bequests, to his daughter Anne a small cabinet with all the things in it except a gold ring, which he gave to his daughter Catherine, and a pair of ear-rings to his daughter Mary. Catherine and Mary were minors. He devised to his son Robert his messuage and lands at Childer Thornton with the residue of his estate, after making provision for his daughters. To his nephew Thomas Denson he gave £5, or its value in books out of his study. This Thomas Denson was of St. John's College, Cambridge, A.B. 1746, and was the son of Richard Denson of Wervin. He was bred at Backford under his uncle, and was admitted to St. John's College as a sizar 6th May 1743, being then 20 years of age. He was ordained Deacon 15th March 1746–7, licensed to the curacy of Dodleston, co. Chester, 1748, and ordained priest 18th Dec. 1748 by the Bishop of Chester. William Denson, probably a member of the same family, was instituted Vicar of Backford 23rd May 1591. The Densons appear to have been a family of substantial yeomen, who, according to the inscription on another monument, printed below (No. 51), have resided in this part of Cheshire for more than 450 years. The name is still well known in the neighbourhood (see Nos. 1, 68, and 69).

[51]

Below the last-mentioned monument is a white marble tablet, inscribed in capital letters throughout—

In memory of | George Denson, second son | of Samuel and Martha Denson, | of the Chapel House, Wervin, | which farm the family occupied from | A.D. 1422, to February 1849, | when George Denson removed to | Picton Hall, in this county, | where he died November the sixth | 1875, aged 64, | and was interred near the chancel door. | His father and mother were interred | in a vault inside the church, | the church | and churchyard of Backford | having been the burial place | of the Densons of Wervin, from time | immemorial | W. Haswell. Chester. |

[52]

To the east of the last-mentioned tablet is a marble tablet with a dove-coloured pyramidal slab and white urn above, and a fan ornament below; the tablet is inscribed—

To the memory | of the Rev^{d}. Saml. Griffith, D.D., Rector of Avington in the County of Berks, | Who died 29th April 1796 | Aged 64. |

The Rev. Samuel Griffiths was of St. John's College, Cambridge, Deacon 1757, A.B. 1757, Priest 1758, A.M. 1760, S.T.P. 1773. Son of John Griffith, of Backford, husbandman. Educated by Mr. Denson, he was instituted Vicar of Halesowen, co. Worcester, 1784, which he ceded on his institution in 1788 to the Rectory of Avington.

[53]

To the east of the last-mentioned monument is a painted panel in a plain black frame. Arms: in an ornamental scrolled shield-frame, Sable, on a chevron, between three wolves' heads erased Argent, as many pellets [*Beverley*]; impaling Sable, three garbs Or, within a bordure Argent [*Birkenhead*].

Here lyeth interred the Bodies of Lenox soñe & heire | of Sr George Beverley late of Huntington Kn^t^ who died | the 5th day of Aprill 1660. he married Elizabeth daugh: to | Henry Birkhened of Backford esq: by whom he had iſsue 8: | soñes & 4 daugh̄: she died the 19th day of Ianuary 1656: |

Sir George Beverley was knighted at Leixlip in Ireland 8th May 1604. He was of Huntingdon, in Broxton hundred, co. Chester. See the *Cheshire Sheaf*, edited by Earwaker, 1891, p. 151, where Sir George Beverley's will is printed with annotations. The issue of Lenox Beverley were:—1, George; 2, Henry, died young; 3, Birkenhead; 4, Thomas; 5, Anthony; 6, Lenox; and 1, Alice; 2, Frances; 3, Elizabeth; 4, Elinor. (*Cheshire and Lancashire Funeral Certificates*, *Record Society*, vol. vi.) "Henery, son to Mr. Birkhead Beverlay," was baptized 22nd February 1651–2; "Lenox, son to Mr. Birkenhead Beverlay," was baptized 21st February 1657–8; "Elizabeth, daughter to Berkenhead Beverlay," was baptized 11th January 1662–3; "Charles, son to Birkenhead Beverlay," was baptized 25th June 1665; "Margaret, daughter to Berkenhead Beverlay," was baptized 27th October 1667; "Thomas, son to Birkenhead Beverlay," was baptized 23rd January 1669–70 (*Warrington Parish Register*).

To the east of the last-mentioned panel is a window of two lights of plain glass.

[54]

To the east of the last mentioned is a brass with

IN BACKFORD CHURCH

No. 53

the figure of a kneeling angel holding a scroll inscribed in old English characters—

To the Glory of God, | and in affectionate remembrance of | May Taylor,[1] | who died at Mollington, August 31st 1891, | this Reredos is dedicated by her Husband | William Adolphus Taylor, | and her two sons Lionel and Trevor. |

The east window of three lights is of crude coloured glass; the inscription, if any, is hidden by the reredos.

[55]

In the south wall are two openings at the sides of the next-mentioned window; the opening to the east was most probably a piscina and that to the west an aumbry, but new stone shelves have been inserted.

In the south wall is a window of three lights, with the following inscription in old English letters—

To the Glory of God & in cherished memory of the | Revd. G. B. Blomfield M.A. Canon of Chester · who died | at Mollington Hall on Xmas day 1885 aged 84 years. |

The Rev. George Becher Blomfield, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, Canon of Chester, and J.P. for Hertfordshire. Born 1801; youngest son of Charles Blomfield, of Bury St. Edmunds, and brother of the Right Rev. Charles James Blomfield, Bishop of Chester 1824–28, and Bishop of London 1828–56. Canon Blomfield married 1st, in 1827, Frances Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Richard Massie of Coddington, co. Chester; 2ndly, in 1848, Mary, daughter of the Very Rev. Frederick Anson, Dean of Chester; and 3rdly, in 1854, Elizabeth Ellen, second daughter and co-heiress of John Feilden (No. 34) of Mollington Hall.

[56]

To the west of the last-mentioned window is a painted panel in a frame ornamented with bezants and cross-bones alternately. Upon it are two

[1] See No. 39.

shields and two crests at the sides. Arms: (1) Sable, three bars Argent. Crest: A bull's head Argent, charged on the neck with three bars Sable [*Haughton*]. (2) Sable, on a chevron Argent, between three pistols proper, as many roses Gules. Crest: Out of a tower Gules, a demi-lion rampant Argent [*Hopkin*]—

Here lyeth ye Bodyes of Iohn Houghton | who died 15 Aug: 1682. Robt: Houghton :– | 5th son who died 19th Sept: 1681. Mary Hough | ton 2^d^ dãu: she died 23^d^ Apr: 1672 they: ~ | were sones & dãu: of Iohn Houghton: | vicar of Backford by Iane his wife dau: | to Hugh Hopkin of Chomley gẽn. |

The Rev. John Haughton was instituted Vicar of Backford about 1665, and died about 1685. He was born 1633, and was a son of William Haughton of Haughton, in the parish of Bunbury, by his first wife Dorothea, daughter of George Davenport of Calveley, Esq. The estate descended to the vicar's son and heir, Hugh Haughton, whose heirs-general sold it. (See Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. ii. p. 292.)

[57]

Next the last-mentioned panel is another one in a frame ornamented with skulls and cross-bones alternately. A coat of arms, with an esquire's helm and a large flowing mantlet, Argent and Gules. Quarterly of twelve: 1st, Argent, on a bend engrailed Gules, three cinquefoils of the first; on a chief Azure, as many fleurs-de-lys Or [*Morgell*]; 2nd, Argent, on a fesse Gules, between two barrulets wavy Sable, three crescents Or, in chief a cross moline of the third [*Dod*]; 3rd, Per fesse Sable and Gules, an eagle displayed Argent (the base of the helm conceals the eagle's head) [*Edge*]; 4th, Argent, three pierced mullets of six points Sable [*Willaston*]; 5th, Argent, two bars Sable, the upper one charged with a crescent of the field, in chief an annulet of the second [*Brereton of Malpas*]; 6th, Argent, a chevron between three crescents Gules [*Ipstones*];

7th, Ermine, three mascles conjoined in fesse Gules [*Blymhill*?]; 8th, Or, a raven proper [*Corbet*]; 9th, Argent, [Or] an escarbuncle Sable [*Turet*]; 10th, Argent, a cross fleurettée Sable [ ]; 11th, Azure, a chief Gules, over all a lion rampant Or, armed and langued Gules [ ]; 12th, Gules, a cross Ermine [ ]. Impaling, Quarterly of six, viz.: 1st, Sable, two lions, counter-passant in pale Argent, armed and langued Gules [*Glegg*]; 2nd, Argent, a chevron between three bugle-horns Sable [*Sutton*]; 3rd, Azure, a lion rampant Argent, armed and langued Gules [*Montalt*]; 4th, Azure, three bendlets Argent [*Merton*]; 5th, Argent, a fesse between six fleurs-de-lys Gules [*Gayton*]; 6th, Sable, a chevron between three leopards' faces Argent [*Blankeney of Chester*]. Crest: Out of a crest coronet Or a leopard's [?] head Argent, spotted Sable—

Here lyeth ye Body of Ralph Morgell[1] of Moston | in ye county of Chester Esqr Regester of ye Con | sistory Court of Chester. He married Margret | daughter of Edward Glegge of Gayton Esqr | & had issue Io: Hen: Rafe. Edw: Tho: W: Isabell & | Marg^tt^ wife of Wm Glasior of Ley Esqr. He died ye 14 | of January 1678. aged 90 yeares. He left ye poor | of Backford 10^l^ ye vse of it to be given in bread | yearely for ever. Blessed are ye charitable. |

[58]

To the west of the last-mentioned panel is a white marble tablet with an urn above and military emblems below, inscribed in capital letters throughout—

To the memory of | Baskervyle Glegg, Esqre | of Backford Hall, in this parish, | captain in the 12th or Prince of Wales | Royal Regiment of lancers, | he died at Manchester barracks | deeply lamented by his brother officers, | on the 26th of October

[1] See No. 48.

mdcccxliii, | aged 37. | This tablet is erected by his afflicted family, | in remembrance of his many virtues, | and their deep regret at his premature loss. |

Captain Baskervyle Glegg was the eldest son of General Glegg (No. 41) by his first wife, Emma Holt. Born 14th February 1806; died unmarried.

[59]

On the same wall is a white marble tablet, the inscription within a sculptured wreath, in block capitals—

In memory | of | Caroline Louisa, | only daughter of | Edward Holt & Margaret Glegg, | born 19th Feby 1846, | died at Backford Hall, Chester, | June 5th 1867. | Her remains | are deposited in the chancel | of this church. |

Caroline Louisa Glegg was the only daughter of Edward Holt Glegg by Margaret Maxwell Logan, his wife. See No. 42.

[60]

On the same wall, over the priest's door, is a painted panel in a plain black frame—

Margaret Birkenhed eldest dau | ghter of Henry Birkenhed esqr | dyed ye xth day of August A° [1624].

Arms, in a plain lozenge: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Sable, three garbs Or within a bordure Argent [*Birkenhead*]; 2nd, Ermine, on a bend cotised Gules, three crescents Or [*Huxley*]; 3rd, Or, six trefoils slipped three, two, and one Vert; in the fesse-point a cinquefoil Gules [ ].

Beneath the arms is the date—

J 6 24

Margaret Birkenhed was a younger sister of Mrs. Beverley, whose monument is given above, No. 53.

[61]

Over the same door is an oval white marble tablet—

Underneath | lieth the Remains | of Sarah | Relict | of Giwn Lloyd Eſq^r | of Hendwr | in the County of Merioneth | and Siſter | to *Sir* Rowland Hill Bar^t | of Hawkstone, | She died at BACKFORD Hall | April xiv | mdcclxxxii | Aged lxxiv. |

Sarah Lloyd was the daughter of John Hill of Wem, and afterwards of Hawkstone, co. Salop. Her brother, Sir Rowland Hill, was created a baronet in 1727.

[62] THE CHURCHYARD

The sun-dial plate has no inscription except the date 1772, but on the stone base there is carved—

JOHN HANCOCK
JOSEPH WARING
CHURCH WARDENS
1832

[63]

On an old font in the churchyard, now at the south-west corner of the nave of the church, is carved—

Richard Wright, William Rogers, *Ch: Wardens* 1733

[64]

Opposite the priest's door is a piece of white marble let into the stone top of an altar tomb, inscribed in capital letters—

In memory of | John Hesketh who died | Decr 3rd 1859 aged 72 | also of | Mary wife of the above | who died Decr 29th 1867 | aged 71 |

The inscription on the large stone is illegible.

[65]

On the north side of the church is a red sandstone flat stone with raised ornamental cross—

Sarah Juliana Glegg Died | 2 March 1847. | Lucy Anna Maria Glegg Died | 14 Sept 1848. |

The two ladies commemorated in this monument were daughters of General Glegg (No. 41), by his second wife, Sarah Barnard.

Over the door into a garden—

[66]

The lower part of an impaled shield of arms. All that remains on the dexter side is what seems to be bendy (or bendlets), and on the sinister, a garb. Below is the date, 1774.

[67]

A white marble cross, inscribed in capital letters—

In loving memory of the Rev^d. G. B. Blomfield,[1] M.A., Canon of Chester Cathedral, and for 40 years rector of Stevenage, Herts. Born November 28th 1801, Died December 25th 1885. Also of Elizabeth Ellen Blomfield, of Mollington Hall, wife of the Rev^d. G. B. Blomfield, M.A. Born December 4th. 1805, Died April 23rd. 1897, Also of Margaretta Dorothea Feilden, of Mollington Hall, Born August 15th. 1810, Died April 20th. 1892.

[68]

A white marble headstone, and near the priest's door, inscribed in capital letters—

In | remembrance of | George Denson,[2] | of Picton Hall, who died Novr 6th 1875, | aged 66, | also Margaret, his beloved wife, | who died at Picton Hall, May 13th 1877, | aged 62. |

[69]

A flat stone near the priest's door—

Underneath | lieth the remains of Robert Denson,[3] | of

---

[1] See No. 55. [2] See No. 50, note. [3] See No. 50, note.

Wervin who departed this life | the 4th day of February in the year of | our Lord 1775 Aged 63. | Also the remains of Rebecca Denson | of Wervin who departed her life | August the 23rd 1815 Aged 11 years | Also Margaret Denson | died 24th August 1846 Aged three weeks. | Also Mary wife of John Hayes | sister of the above Rebecca Denson | who departed this life August 13 1835 aged 57 years. | She was an affectionate wife, kind mother . . . [&c] | Also of the above named | John Hayes | of Hargreave | who departed this life Feb. 26th | 1871 Aged 73 Years. |

[70]

On the Lich Gate the following inscription is carved—

To · the · glory · of · God; and · in · affectionate · remembrance · of · the · Reverend · George · Becher · Blomfield[1] · | Canon · of · Chester · Cathedral · also · of · Elizabeth · Ellen · Blomfield · of · Mollington · Hall · his · widow; this · | Gate · is · erected · by · his · surviving · children · and · grand · children · Easter · 1898. |

[70*]

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE BACKFORD BELLS

(1) A. M. D. G. et in Piam Memoriam Reverendissimi in Xto Patris Gul. Jacobson Cestr. nuper Episc. D.D., R. J. Fairclough.

(2) R. J. Fairclough, M.A., Vicar. W. Taylor and R. Davies, Churchwardens.

The above were cast in 1887.

(3) Let none be in anger. We were cast by Richard Saunders, 1714.

(4) J. T., 1714.

These are the initials of John Turner, the vicar.

(5) John Birkened Esqre 1714.

(6) John Welesbe, William Hatton, Ch. Wardens, 1714.

[1] See No. 55.

The Church of St. Helen, or St. Mary,[1] Thornton-le-Moors, in the Hundred of Edisbury, in the County of Chester.

[71] THE TOWER

A south window of three lights, of plain glass.

On the floor there are four flat stones inscribed as follows, and others on which the inscriptions are illegible—

. . . . . her age | Simon Arrowsmith . . . . . | 26th 1799 in the 79 . . . . | his age. |

[72]

Here lieth the Body of Peter | To[mlinson] of Thornton Alſo | Mar[y ?-] . . . wife Jonathan and | Ma . . . . . r Children | Alſo . . . . Smith [?] Daughter | Alf . . . . . Jul . . . . . |

[73]

Sacre[d] | to the Memo[ry of] | Thomas Robe[rts, Esq.] | Late of Crab W[alle Hall] | in this Cou[nty who] died 22d March 18[27, aged 50 years] | Lucy [Lloyd] died 1st of [Decr 1829] | Aged [41].[2]

[74]

. . . . . son of John | [a]nd Ellen Reynaldson of | [T]hornton who died | March 11th 18 . . . . . Aged | . . . . . 7 Months. |

[75] THE NAVE

On the north wall, between the first and second windows from the west end, is a white marble tablet, mounted on blue marble, and inscribed—

In | memory of The | Revd Joseph Hodgkinson B.D. | rector of Dudcote, | Berkshire, and formerly | curate of this parish, |

---

[1] It is doubtful whether this church is dedicated to St. Helen or St. Mary.

[2] See No. 112.

who died June 6th 1851 ; | aged 77. | Also of | Anne Hodgkinson the beloved wife of the above | and daughter of | Robert Dutton, | of Thornton Hall, | who died Jany 28th 1849, | aged 75. | Also Mary Dutton, | sister of the above | Anne Hodgkinson, who died | April 18th 1858 ; aged 81 years. |

The Rev. Joseph Hodgkinson was the son of John Hodgkinson, of Prescot, co. Lanc., gent. Of Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1798, B.D. 1811, Fellow until 1819, Vice-Principal 1814 ; Vicar of Didcot 1817, until his death. During his curacy at Thornton he wrote a pamphlet, entitled *An answer to the question, Whether it appears from the Writings of the Apostles, that they believed the Day of Judgment to be at hand*, which was referred to by Dr. William Cleaver, Bishop of Chester and Principal of Brasenose College, in the charge delivered to his clergy in 1799. (See *The Manchester School Register* (Chetham Society), vol. ii. page 104.)

[76]

Below the above tablet is a brass plate, inscribed in capital letters—

In memory of | Thomas Clarke | for forty-two years | clerk of this parish | died 15 Aug. 1894 | aged 76 years. | "I was glad when they said" &c. | This tablet is placed here by Joseph Pover, Churchwarden, | in recognition of his high character | and ungrudging service. |

[77]

On the same wall, between the second and third windows from the west end, is a white marble tablet let into the wall within a stone framework in the Gothic style, and inscribed in capital letters—

Sacred | to the memory of | Charles Gamon Esqre | of Thornton Green | who died Feby 14th 1850, | aged 65 years. | also of Sarah Gamon | who died Feby 8th 1837 | aged 46 years. |

Charles Gamon, of Thornton Green and Bridge Place, Chester, was a corn factor and miller of the Dee Mills. He was baptized at Ince January 1783, and married Sarah Meacock, but died without issue. He was the third son of Charles Gamon (No. 78).

[78]

On the same wall, to the west of the third window from the west end, and next to the pulpit, is a white marble tablet, mounted on a black slab, and inscribed in capital letters—

Sacred | to the memory of | Charles Gamon | of the City of Chester | who died 15th January 1829, | aged 79 years. | and | Margaret his wife | who died 28th September 1829, | aged 75 years. |

J. Wright. Ft. Chester.

Charles Gamon, sometime of Ince, afterwards of Blacon Farm. Baptized at Ince February 1750. Married at Thornton, December 1779, Margaret, daughter of John Percival of Hapsford (son of William Percival of Thornton). He was the fifth son of Richard Gamon, of Thornton and Ince, yeoman (died 1765), by Jane his wife (died 1777), daughter of Charles Walley of Wimbolds Trafford.

[78*]

Since these notes were taken a brass has been placed below the last monument, bearing the following inscription, in capital letters—

Sacred to the memory of | William McWaters | churchwarden of this parish 1889–1903. | who died April 16th 1904. | aged 78 years. | "He walked in peace and equity." Mal. ii. 6. |

[79]

On the north side of the arcading in the nave is a white marble tablet:—Arms: in a lozenge, Quarterly, 1st and 4th [Argent], a wyvern [Gules, *Drake*]; 2nd, Or, a tree eradicated [ ]; 3rd, . . . a cross . . . between four garbs . . . [ ]. Impaling: Quarterly, 1st, Sable, a fesse and in chief two mullets [Or, *Yate*]; 2nd, Or, a bend sinister Gules between two annulets [probably meant for Azure, a chevron between three annulets Or, *Dobyns*]; 3rd, Gules, a chevron between ten

crosses pattée [Or, *Berkeley of Arlingham*]; 4th, Gules, a stag's head cabossed [Or, *Box*]—

Sacred | to the memory of | Eleanora, | relict of | the Rev.d Thomas Drake D.D. | Vicar of Rochdale, Lancashire, | she was the daughter of | Rob.t Dobyns Yate, Esquire, | of | Bromesberrow, Gloucestershire | by his wife Elizabeth, daughter | of Rich.d Gorges, Esquire, | of Eye, in the county of Hereford. | She died March 20th 1829, | aged 68. |

Dr. Drake died 12th Sept. 1819, aged 75. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1853, page 1668.)

[80]

On the pulpit is a brass plate, inscribed in capital letters—

To the | Glory of God and in Memory of the | Rev.d Canon Barker M.A. | For 29 years Rector of this Parish | Who died April 25th 1878, Aged 67 years. |

The Rev. Thomas Francis Barker, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, was instituted Rector of Thornton 23rd January 1849. He was the second son of Francis Edge Barker, of Chester.

Here is the step up from the nave to the chancel.

[81] THE CHANCEL

Carved in incised letters on the front of the choir stalls, on the north side of the chancel—

W
Z · H 1694
C
16 I✿E 94
W
16 I✿M 94

Carved in bold incised letters, in one line, on the front of the oak altar—

EL on
THO◇BVSH◇JOH◇JOHNS◇CVRCH◇WAR◇1694◇

[82]

The lectern, of oak, with a brass mound and eagle, is inscribed in old English letters—

The Church of Thornton-le-Moors is presented with this Lectern in grateful and affectionate remembrance of | the Rev. Dr Perryn, one of the best of brothers, by his most truly attached sister Harriet Perryn, A.D. 1884. |

Sir *Richard Perryn*, of Queen's College, Oxford, and the Inner Temple (born 1723, died 1803), was one of the Barons of the Exchequer and Vice-Chamberlain of Cheshire; he was knighted 1776. His eldest son, the Rev. *Richard Perryn*, A.M. (No. 92), Rector of Standish (born 1754, died 1825), married *Dorothy*, daughter and heiress of George Edward Gerrard (No. 91) of Trafford Hall, J.P., D.L. (born 1723, died 1794). She died 1826. Their son, *Richard Gerrard Perryn*, of Trafford Hall (No. 88), was born 1791, and died 1850. On 20th June 1822 he married *Harriet Barbara* (No. 89), fourth daughter of Alexander Hatfield, of . . . by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Perryn, Baron of the Exchequer, above named. Mrs. Perryn died in 1845. They had issue—(1) the Rev. *Gerrard Alexander Perryn*, D.D., of Trafford Hall (No. 87), who was born 1824 and died 1878, having married, in 1857, *Elizabeth Massey*, daughter of Admiral Sir Provo William Parry Wallis, G.C.B., by his first wife, Juliana, daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Massey. Mrs Perryn died 1890. (2) Mary Dorothea (No. 88), who died unmarried; (3) Harriet Perryn, now of Trafford Hall; and (4) Richard Henry Perryn.

[83]

In the north wall is a window of two lights, to the east of the pulpit—

To · the · glory · of · God · and · to · the · dear · memory · of · |
Henry · Vernon · Prichard · sub-lieut · R.N. · who · died · | at ·
Shanghai · 7th · Oct. · 1867 · aged · 20 · years · |
also · of · Hesketh · Brodrick · Prichard · | lieut · 25th · Regt · who
died · at · Jhansi · 5th · Oct. · 1876 · aged · 25 · years · |
hanc · fenestram · p.c. · frater · ejus · Carolus · | Collwyn · Prichard ·
A.M. · Parochiae · Rector · MDCCCXCV.

The two officers commemorated by this monument were sons of Mr. Charles Edward Prichard, of Mitton, co. Worcester, and

Anne, his wife, daughter of Henry Brodrick, Major 29th Regiment, and younger brothers of the present Rector of Backford, the Rev. Charles Collwyn Prichard, M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford, who was Vicar of Whalley 1881 to 1895. This family descends from the Prichards of Collenna, co. Glamorgan, of whom Richard Prichard was High Sheriff of Brecon in 1554.

[84]

On the same wall, over a square window of two lights, next to the chancel arch, is a lozenge-shaped painted panel, with cross-bones and skulls on the frame. Arms: On a lozenge, in a cut and scrolled framework—Quarterly, 1st, Argent, on a bend Sable three chess-rooks of the first [*Bunbury*]; 2nd, Argent, a fesse between three pheasants Gules [*Stanney*]; 3rd, Gules, on a bend engrailed Argent between two cinquefoils Or, three leopards' faces Sable [Vert, *Aldersey*]; 4th, Argent, a bend cotised Sable [*Barton*]; 5th, Sable, two bars Argent [*Stalker*]; 6th, Or, on a chief Gules three trefoils slipped Or, a crescent of the second for difference [*Bamville*]; 7th, Argent, a tree eradicated proper fructed Gules [*Sylvester*]; 8th, As the 1st.

Here lyeth ye Body of Mary ye dau̅ | of Sr Thomas Bunbury of | Stanney Bar^t^ she | died ye 13 June 1686 | aged 19 years. |

On either side of the lozenge, below, is the *Bunbury* crest, viz.: Two swords saltierwise passing through the mouth of a leopard's face Or, the blades proper, hilts Gold.

The will of Mary Bunbury, late of Stanney, spinster, dated 8th September 1684, was proved at Chester 27th July 1686 by her brother Sir Henry Bunbury, after whose death Administration *de bonis non* was granted 22nd March 1687–8 to Dame Mary Eyton, of Wrexham, widow, to the use of the Hon. Henry Bunbury, Bart., and William Bunbury, minors, his sons. The testatrix lived at Wrexham. Her will begins: "As to what my father Thomas Bunbury of Bunbury and Stanney gave me I desire it may be disposed on thus if my brother Henry Bunbury, Baronett, think fitt, who I do constitute and ordaine him . . . executor." To him £10 to buy mourning clothes, and my

father's picture and all my books. To his wife £10 to buy mourning. To sister Amey Eyton £5 to buy mourning. To the following persons the testatrix left 20s. each to buy rings:—My Lady Eyton, Cousin Betty, Uncle Henry Bunbury, and my aunt his wife, Uncle Joseph Bunbury and my aunt his wife, Aunt Mary Bunbury and Cousin Charles Bunbury and Cousin William Bunbury, Aunt Dye Bunbury and Cousin Dulsebella Bunbury, Aunt Chetwood and Cousin John Chetwood, Cousin Sarah Bankes, Cousin Shusana Manley of the Lach, Sister Bunbury and Sister Amy and Cousin Puleston the widow and Cousin Shusanna Puleston. To my [step-] mother my Lady Bunbury 20s. to buy her a ring, and my velvet mantle. To nephews Henry, William, John, Joseph, and Richard Bunbury £100 each. To Sister Greene's children Neddy and John and Tommy and Sarah £50 apiece to be put out at use for them. To my dear Aunt Legh £100. To Cousin ffranceas Legh my silver pepper-box and silver grater. To Aunt Morgan £5. To Aunt Cowley £5. To my [half-] sisters Priscilla Bunbury and Lucy Bunbury £100 apiece. To my Lady Eyton £5 to buy a piece of plate. To the poor of Stoke parish £100. To my brother Bunbury's servants Richard and Margaret and Betty Nickells and Kathrine and Mary and Mrs. Sauntley and David and Jack 20s. apiece. To my maid Cosen Alice Maddher £100 and all my clothes. To my sister Bunbury my point coranett [lace?]. To Cousin Fownes [?] wife £100. "I leave one guinney to Mr. Win the parson to preach my funerall sarmon." There is no signature to the will.

[85]

Further east, on the same wall, is a square painted panel, with skulls and cross-bones on the frame. Arms: Quarterly of eight: 1st, *Bunbury;* 2nd, *Stanney;* 3rd, *Aldersey;* 4th, *Barton;* 5th, *Stalker;* 6th, *Bamville;* 7th, *Sylvester.* Over all the badge of Ulster. Impaling, Quarterly of eight, viz.: 1st and 8th, Ermine, a lion rampant Azure [*Elyder*, for *Eyton*]; 2nd, Argent, a chevron between three crows Sable holding in the beak an Ermine spot [*Llowarch ap Branne*]; 3rd, Paly of eight Argent and Gules, a lion rampant Sable [*Griffith Maelor*]; 4th, Vert, a chevron between three wolves' heads erased Argent [*Rereth Vlaith*]; 5th, Argent, a lion rampant Sable debruised by a bendlet sinister Gules [*Owen Brogintyn*]; 6th, Or, a lion rampant

IN THORNTON-LE-MOORS CHURCH

No. 84

within a bordure engrailed Gules [*Gwenwynwyn*]; 7th, Argent, a cinquefoil Sable [Azure? . . .] Crests, on the dexter side: 1st, *Bunbury;* 2nd, Out of a panache [Argent] a demi-wolf [griffin?] rampant [Gules, *Aldersey*?]; On the sinister side: 3rd, Out of a crest coronet Or, a demi-dragon Argent, holding in the dexter claw a sword [*Eyton*]; 4th, A demi-lion rampant Argent [ ].

Here lyeth ye body of Sr Henry Bunbury of Stan | ney in ye County of Chester Bar^tt who married | Dame Mary daughter of Sr Kendrick Eyton of | Eyton in ye County of Denbigh K^t by whom he | had issue Thomas · Henry · William · John · | Joseph · Richard · Francis & Elizabeth. he | dyed 20th day of December Año Domini 1687 | aged 31 yeares. |

[Sir] "Henry Bunbury of Stanney, co. Chester, Barronet" being in good health, made his will, dated 16th Feb. 1686[-7]. He desires to be buried in the Parish Church of Thornton, co. Chester, "as near my Dear Mother who lyeth interred in the chancell . . . as conveniently I may."—"Unto my eldest son Henry Bunbury my watch, signet gold ring, my large silver seal, all my books, my velvet saddle, guns, pistolls and pictures." All the rest of his personal estate to "my younger sons William, Richard and Francis (minors) in regard my younger children are but meanly provided for at present."—"I request my heir . . . to bury me decently according to my Quality att his owne charge." Mentions "the money which fell to me by the death of my sister Mary, now in the hands of Sr Thomas Stanley Barr^t." Friend William Nickalls to manage my son's estate. Son and heir Henry, Executor. "My honoured Mother in law Dame Mary Eyton and my dear brothers Kenrick Eyton of Eyton, Esq. and Francis Eyton of the Inner Temple, London, Esqr. to have Letters of Administration during the minority of my said executor." Witnesses:—Amy Eyton. Frances Platt. Elizabeth Power. Tho. Bradshaw. The seal has a helm, mantling and shield of quartered arms: 1, Bunbury, 2, Stanney, 3, Aldersey, 4, Bamville.

In a codicil, dated 1st December 1687, the testator mentions his sisters Amy Eyton, Priscilla Bunbury, and Lucy Bunbury, cousin Elizabeth Power, and other persons apparently servants, Mr. Price, Vicar of Wrexham, who is to preach his funeral sermon, and he leaves legacies to the poor of Thornton and Wrexham and his "dear sister Fownes." The codicil is sealed

with the Bunbury crest, and witnessed by Jo. Kendrick, William Kenrick, and Tho. Bradshaw.

Administration of the goods of the Honourable Henry Bunbury of Stanney was, on the 22nd March 1687[–8] granted, at Chester, to Dame Mary Eyton, of Wrexham, widow, John Puleston, of Havod-y-Wern, joining in the bond.

The inventory, amounting to £193, 12s., was taken 10th January 1687[–8]. It includes 16 lb. 14 oz. of silver at 5s. per ounce £67, 10s., and mentions the red chamber, the painted chamber, the nursery, the brewing kitchen, &c.

Sir Kenrick Eyton was of Eyton Isaf, co. Denbigh, and was buried at Bangor-is-y-coed 21st Nov. 1681. Some notices of his family occur in Earwaker's *History of St. Mary's-on-the-hill, Chester.*

[86]

Next, going east, on the same wall, is a square painted panel, with bezants on the frame. Arms: On a lozenge with an ornamental frame—Quarterly, 1st, *Bunbury;* 2nd, *Stanney;* 3rd, *Aldersey;* 4th, *Bamville*—

Here lyeth ye Body of Martha daught^r^ of | Sr Henry Bunbury of Stañey K^t^ by Añe | his 1st wife daughter of Geffrey Shaker | ley of Shakerley Efq^r^ she dyed the 15th | day of Iuly in the yeare mdclxiiii. |

The will of "Martha Bunbury one of the daughters of Sir Henry Bunbury of Stanney, co. Chester, knight, deceased," dated 10th Feb. 1662[–3] was proved at Chester 18th August 1664. The testatrix left her "body to Christian Buriall wheare I desire may be at Thornton with my Father at the oversight of my exequetor."—"Vnto my louinge Brother Henry Bunbury of Stanney Effq. twenty pound and my sygnet ringe to weare for my sake in token of my loue."—"Vnto my sister Mrs Mary Gittens £20 — — her sonn my nephew Richard Draper."—"Vnto my sister Elizabeth Vincent £20 [remainder? to] my sister Conningham's two daughters & I desire she may have my best dyamond ringe. Vnto my deare sister Priscilla Bulckeley the fifty poundes which is due unto me by a bond I had from my mother for my parte of goods was left me by my father &c. . . . Vnto nephew Thomas Bunbury Effq^r^ tenn pounds, my downe bed . . . with one payer of flanen sheets." To brothers John and Thomas Bunbury £10 each. To sister Alice Smith £5. "Vnto my Goddaughter Elizabeth Bunbury my silver poddinger,

my Dyamond Ringe with one stone & my virginalls and frame the[y] stand upon. Vnto my Neece Vrsulla Bunbury my silluer tunn and little Dyamond Ringe. Vnto my Nephewes my brother [Henry] Bunbury's sonnes Henry, William, Joseph and Richarde 20s. apiece. Vnto my Neece Susanna Davies 20s., my gould bodkin and pirle and pomander braslett. Vnto my sister in law Ellinor Bunbury 20s. Vnto my Neece Sarah Bunbury my lytle tunn. Vnto my Neece Mary Bunbury my Nephew William's wife 20s. Vnto my brother Thomas Bunbury's children £10. Vnto my Neece Dullsebella Bunbury my Cabinett and to my Neece Diana Bunbury my pirle and currall braſselets. Vnto my Coſsen Mary Frogge 20s. Vnto my Goddaughter Lettice Glegge 20s. and my braſslet edged with pirle and garnets with the ringe in it. Vnto my brother Bulckeley 20s. and my clocke. Vnto my Cosen Thomas Birkhened the ellder my blacke and gould enamiled ringe with deaths head on it. Vnto my ould freinde Thomas Wright, Watchmaker, 20s. . . . freinde Mary Anderson my gould ringe enamiled with blew with the ancker and hope on it. To Ellen Eaton and to her child my Goddaughter 40s. Vnto Mary Mercer my maide £5, my haire prunella gowne and petticoate &c. Vnto the Minister of St John's 20s. To the poore of Greate St John's in Chester, Thornton in the Moores and Stoake in Worrall £4. The rest to my Executor my louinge Nephew Thomas Bunbury Eſſq^r^ My brother Thomas Bunbury and good coſsen Thomas Birkhened the ellder overseers." This is a holograph will, in very good bold writing, sealed with a small oval seal bearing the arms and crest with helm and mantlet; the shield is quarterly of six: 1, Bunbury; 2, Stanney; 3, Aldersey; 4, Barton; 5 and 6 are obliterated, but were probably Bamville and Sylvester. The inventory, amounting to £376, 18s., was taken on the 1st August 1664 by George Chamberlin and Richard Hulse, and, among other things, includes a bible and "one little box full of Bookes," valued at £1, 10s.

[87]

Between the second and third windows in the same wall, to the east of the pulpit, is a white marble tablet with the figure of an angel above—

[Text at the top.] | Sacred to the memory of | the Reverend Doctor | Gerrard Alexander Perryn[1] | of Trafford Hall, in this parish | who died on the 19th day of January 1878, | aged 54. | [Text 1 John iii. 1, and a verse.] | also to the memory of | Elizabeth Massey, | widow of the above | who died on the 2nd day of January 1890 | aged 71 years. | [Text, St. Matt. v. 8.]

[1] See No. 82.

Below, on the base, are the crest and motto of *Gerard*, a lion's jamb erect and erased grasping a hawk's lure—Jehovah Jireth; and the crest and motto of Perryn, a pine-apple erect—Non omnis moriar.

[88]

On the same wall, between the two easternmost windows, is a white marble tablet mounted on black marble. Arms: [Argent], On a chevron, between three pine-apples, reversed [Vert], as many leopards' faces [of the first. *Perryn*]. Crest: A pine-apple. Motto: Spectemur agendo—

Sacred to the memory of | Richard Gerrard Perryn[1] Esqre | of Trafford Hall in this parish | who died July 8th 1850 aged 59 years | his family desire to record on this | tablet their last tribute of affection | to the memory of a most affectionate | parent, who though "being | dead yet speaketh." | Also to the memory of | Mary Dorothea Perryn. | the eldest daughter of the above | who died August 13th 1846, aged 21 years. | Requiescant in pace. |

[89]

Between the same windows a white marble tablet inscribed in capital letters—

Sacred to the memory of | Harriet Barbara the beloved wife | of R. G. Perryn[2] Esqr patient under | bodily suffering and exemplary in the | discharge of all the social and relative duties, | she shewed both in her faith and practice | what it is to be a christian. Her mournful relatives, | deeply as they deplore her loss, yet grieve not | as those without hope, but humbly trusting in the | mercies of God through Jesus Christ, they look | beyond the grave to her reward in heaven. | She departed this life Feb^ry 22nd 1845 in the 45th year of her age. | Also to the memory of Mary Perryn sister of the above, | whose conduct through life was uniformly guided | by the dictates of piety and virtue. | She died April 25th 1844 aged 57 years. | Non omnis moriar. |

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[1] See No. 82. [2] See No. 82.

[90]

In the same wall, the most easterly window, of two lights—

To the glory of God | and in memory of | George and Margaret | Lloyd of Elton 1898. |

[91]

On the same wall, in the corner next the east window, a monument of white and coloured marble, with an urn at the top—

In memory of | George Edward Gerrard Eſquire | One of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace | And | One of the Deputy Lieutenants of this County | who was born in Cheſter April 23rd 1723 | And died at Trafford Auguſt 20th 1794 | In public and private life | His conduct was the reſult of a mind | Governd [*sic*] by the principles | of uniform rectitude and integrity | As a Magiſtrate he was intelligent & active | As a Huſband tender and affectionate | As a Father mild and provident | As a Maſter juſt & benevolent | As a Friend zealous & sincere | As a Chriſtian pious, steady & orthodox | Conſtantly evincing his faith | By the works of righteouſneſs | He married Elizabeth the only daughter of George Johnson of Warrington Eſquire | A Woman of singular piety & diſcretion | Who having feared the Lord all her days | Departed this life July 21st 1766. | In the 37th year of her age. | They had iſsue two daughters and one son. | The latter died an infant and was interr'd | In the chancel of Saint John's Church in Cheſter | Dorothy their eldeſt daughter married | The Revd Richd Perryn A.M. | Rector of Standiſh in Lancaſhire | By whom as a teſtimony however small | of his gratitude and reſpect | This Monument is erected. |

Arms: (below) Argent, a saltire Gules [the *Fitzgerald* arms, used by *Gerrard*]. Crest: A lion's jamb erect and erased Azure [?] grasping a hawk's lure.

George Edward Gerrard, whose family had for some generations possessed another estate in the same township, purchased the manor of Wimbolds Trafford from Mr. Randle Wilbraham, who

had bought it in 1752. It is probable that Mr. Gerrard was a descendant of James Gerard (No. 94.)

[92]

Below the last is a white marble tablet; crest, above, a fir cone erect—

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev^d. Richard Perryn[1] A.M. | forty six years Rector of Standish in the County of Lancaster | he was the eldest Son of the late Hon. Sir Richard Perryn Kn^t. | one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer | and vice Chamberlain of the County Palatine of Chester | this worthy and Conscientious Pastor | by his various and liberal deeds of Piety and benevolence | and by his strict integrity and uprightness of character | adorned the Doctrine of GOD his Saviour | he was a most affectionate Husband and Father | and his many amiable and christian virtues | endeared him to all his friends | He died at Trafford Hall Octr. 31st 1825 in the 72nd. year of his age | and lies interred in the Family Vault in this Church | Also to the Memory of Dorothy his faithful and beloved Wife | who having faithfully and conscientiously discharged | the social and relative duties | departed this Life June 23rd. 1826 in the 75th. year of her age | with all the comfort supplied by hope | and all the resignation afforded by Religion | This monument was erected as a tribute of dutiful affection | by their children. | [Text, Psalm cxii. vi.]

[93]

The east window of the chancel has five lights, and is inscribed—

To·the·glory·of·God·and·in·memory· | of·all·saints·especially· those· | who·have·worshipped·in·this·church· | this·window· is·placed·here·by· | Joseph·Pover·J.P.·of·Elton·Hall.[2] |

[94]

On the south wall, in the corner next the east window, high up, is a small square painted panel with conventional skull, cross-bones, and bezants on the frame, and having an esquire's helm, and a

[1] See No. 82. [2] See No. 107.

mantlet Gules, doubled Argent. Crest: A lion's jamb erect and erased Argent, holding a hawk's lure Or. Arms: Quarterly of six, viz.: 1st, Argent, a saltire Gules [*Gerard;* the arms of *Fitzgerald*]; 2nd, Azure, a lion rampant Ermine crowned Or [*Gerard*]; 3rd, Azure, a lion rampant Argent [*Montalt*]; 4th, Vert, a cross engrailed Ermine [*Kingsley*]; 5th, Argent, a thorn tree proper [*Sylvester?*]; 6th, As the 1st. Over all, in the fesse-point, a martlet Sable on a crescent Or, for difference—

Neer vnto this place lieth interred the | Body of Iames Gerard of wimbold traf | ford Gent: son of Rich: a yonger Son of | Rich: Gerard of Crewood Esqr who died y^e | 8th day of Decemb: j679 Aged 54 years. |

Although the general appearance of this panel resembles Randle Holme's work, there are certain indications that it is of later date than 1679. The shape of the helm, the drawing of the lions, and the style and condition of the painting, all suggest that the work was done at the latter part of the eighteenth or early part of the nineteenth century.

In a note in Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. ii. page 131, reference is made to a pedigree of the Gerards of Wimbolds Trafford in Harl. MS. 2119, which identifies the Richard Gerard of Crewood, named in this monumental inscription, with Richard Gerard of Crewood, gent. (buried at Frodsham in 1619), who had, by his second wife, Elizabeth Dutton, a son, Richard Gerard of Frodsham and Alvanley, who appears as the father of James Gerard commemorated in this inscription. According to the same pedigree, James was succeeded by a son and grandson of the same names.

By his will, dated 3rd June 1678, and proved at Chester 1st December 1680, James Gerrard of Wimbolds Trafford, gent., gives all his lands in Wimbolds Trafford and Happsford unto Nathaniel Leene, of Woodchurch, co. Chester, yeoman, and John Dunbabin, of Great Sankey, co. Lanc., woollen draper, upon trust to pay his wife £40 and the residue of income to his eldest son to pay a debt to one Thomas Lithgoe. He mentions his messuage and tenement, called Whittell, in Sankey; and leaves all lands of inheritance to his eldest son, with remainder to his second son, and remainders, as to lands in Wimbolds Trafford, Frodsham, and Overton, to Elizabeth Wilkinson, and as to lands in

Happsford and Alvanley to Ellenor Ravenscrofte, wife of Hugh Ravenscroft, of Bartington, co. Chester. The executors are his friends Randle Hankin, of Rushton, co. Chester, innkeeper, and Ralph Dutton, of the City of Chester, cloth worker. The witnesses are G. Booth, St. John Booth, Henry Hughes, and Thomas Basnett. The inventory, taken 18th December 1679, amounts to £216, 18s. 4d., and includes sums of £61 for cows, calves, &c., and £45 for cheese.

[95]

Immediately below this panel is a white marble tablet on dove-coloured marble. Crest: On an esquire's helm, a lion rampant per pale Argent and Gules [*Folliott*]. Arms: Gules, a bend Argent [*Folliott*]; impaling, Or a chevron Gules between three stags' heads cabossed sable [*Harwood*]. Below the arms is the inscription in capital letters—

Sacred to the Memory of | The Rev.d Edward Harwood, | Rector of this Parish: deceased September 1760. | Mary Folliott, | his daughter, | wife of James Folliott, Esq.r | merchant, of the city of Chester, March 1764. | Theodosia Folliott, | their daughter, September 1768. | Elizabeth Harwood, wife of the Rev.d Edward Harwood, April 1772. | Elizabeth Trevisa, | daughter of Eliz.th Harwood, May 1789. | James Folliott, Esq.r | who died, in December 1790, at Eaton Hall. | and whose remains | were deposited in the chancel of the Church at Congleton, | in the County Palatine of Chester. | Elizabeth Folliott | daughter of William Harwood [Folliott], | son of the above James Folliott, and Katherine his wife, | who died at Chester, | November 8.th 1824, Aged 21. | Elizabeth Prosser, | niece of the above James Folliott, | who died April 13th 1829, at Chester; | in the 77.th year of her age. | William Harwood Folliott Esq.r | who died November 22.nd 1831, at his residence in Chester, | in the 71.st year of his age. | Katherine relict of the above | William Harwood Folliott Esq.r | who died at Malpas in this County on the 30.th May 1850, | in the 79.th year of her age. | George the second son of the above William Harwood Folliott Esq.r | and Katherine his wife, who died at Vicars Cross | near Chester on the 20.th of June 1851, | in the 51.st year of his age, | and whose remains were deposited in the vault | in the general cemetery at Chester.

J. Bacon. S. Manning.

IN THORNTON-LE-MOORS CHURCH

No. 94

The Rev. Edward Harwood was instituted Rector of Thornton 1st September 1733. James Folliott, of Chester, merchant, who died in 1790, was the son of William Folliott of Londonderry, and was born there. Katherine, the wife of William Harwood Folliott, was the daughter and heiress of John Burscoe, of Stapeley House, near Nantwich. The elder brother of George Folliott was the Rev. James Folliott, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford, born July 1799. (See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1853, page 425.)

Hatchments

On the south wall of the chancel, above the arcading, are hung four nineteenth-century hatchments.

[96]

Ground of hatchment, per pale Sable and Argent. Motto: Non omnis moriar. Crest: A fir-cone [pine-apple] erect Or. Arms: Argent, on a chevron Sable, between three fir-cones [pine-apples] reversed Or [Vert], as many cats' [leopards'] faces proper [of the first, *Perryn*]; an escutcheon of pretence, Argent, a saltire Gules [the *Fitzgerald* arms used by *Gerrard*].

This is the hatchment set up for the Rev. Richard Perryn, Rector of Standish, in 1825 (No. 92).

[97]

Ground of hatchment Sable, a skull below, cherubim above. Esquire's helm, and uncut mantlet Gules, doubled Argent. Motto: Spectemur agendo. Crest: A pine-apple erect Or, leaved and sprouting Vert. Arms: Argent, on a chevron Sable, between three fir-cones [pine-apples] reversed Vert, as many leopards' faces [of the first, *Perryn*].

The skull below the arms should indicate that the person commemorated is the last male representative of his family, and this hatchment may, therefore, have been set up for the Rev. Gerrard Alexander Perryn (No. 87); but if so, the helm and crest should have been omitted, as they are inappropriate to a clergyman.

[98]

Ground of hatchment per pale Sable and Argent; two esquires' helms and one elaborate mantlet Gules, doubled Argent. Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, on a chevron Sable, between three fir-cones [pine-apples] reversed Vert, as many leopards' faces of the first [*Perryn*]; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, a saltire Gules [the *Fitzgerald* arms used by *Gerrard*]; impaling Barry of ten Or and Azure, a bend Gules [*Waleis* or *Wallis*]. Two crests: 1st, A fir-cone [pine-apple] without leaves, erect Or [*Perryn*]. Motto: Spectemur agendo. 2nd, A lion's jamb erect and erased proper grasping a hawk's lure Or [*Gerrard*]. Motto, above: Jehovah Jireh [*sic*].

This is the hatchment set up for the Rev. Gerrard Alexander Perryn in 1878 (No. 87).

[99]

Ground of hatchment per pale Sable and Argent, a skull below the shield. Motto: Sic transit gloria mundi. Esquire's helm and a much scrolled mantlet Gules, doubled Argent. Crest: A lion rampant, per pale Argent and Gules [*Folliott*]. Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gules, a bend Argent [*Folliott*]; 2nd and 3rd, Or, a chevron between three stags' heads cabossed Sable [*Harwood*].

This hatchment was probably set up for William Harwood Folliott in 1831 (No. 95).

[100]

Ground of hatchment Sable. Arms: on a lozenge; Argent, on a chevron Sable, between three fir-cones [pine-apples] reversed Vert, as many leopards' faces of the first [*Perryn*], impaling Barry of nine Sable and Or, a bend Gules [ ]. Motto: Spectemur agendo.

This appears to be the hatchment set up for Harriet Barbara (No. 89), wife of Richard Gerrard Perryn, in 1845; if so, the ground should have been per pale Argent and Sable, as her husband survived her.

[101] THE CHAPEL [1]

On the organ is a brass plate inscribed in old English letters—

The Church of Thornton-le-Moors is presented with this Organ, | in fond remembrance of the late Rev^d Dr Perryn [2] of Trafford | Hall, in this Parish, by his deeply attached widow Elizabeth | Maſsey Perryn, Lady of the Manor of Wimbolds Trafford. |

[102]

On the plate chest, behind the organ, is very neatly carved—

I : B · W ·⁝· H H : K ·
C Minif^r. W

1732

The initials W. H. are those of the Rev. William Handley, who was nominated curate of Thornton-le-Moors by the Rev. Robert Boothe, Rector, 7th September 1729, the nomination being dated from Bristol. He continued as curate here until 1783, when he died at an advanced age. He is said to have kept a school at Thornton.

[103]

On the south wall of the chapel, behind the organ, between the two easternmost windows, is an oblong painted panel, the frame ornamented with bezants, thereon two shields of arms side by side, and between their bases the crest of *Bunbury*.

[1] This chapel is supposed to have been erected by the Frodshams of Elton. It stands to the south of the chancel, and contains the organ.

[2] See No. 82.

The first shield:—Quarterly of six, viz.: 1st, *Bunbury;* 2nd, *Stanney;* 3rd, *Aldersey*, with a mullet Or for difference; 4th, *Stalker;* 5th, *Bamville*, with a crescent Gules in the fesse-point; 6th, *Sylvester;* impaling, Quarterly of sixteen, viz.: 1st, Argent, a chevron Sable, between three rush-hills Vert [*Shakerley*]; 2nd, Sable, three shuttles erect Argent [*Shakerley*]; 3rd, Sable [Azure], two bars Argent, over all a bend Gules [*Leigh of Booths*]; 4th, Or, a lion rampant Gules [*Leigh*]; 5th, Per pale Argent and Sable, three boars passant counter-changed [*Swineyard*]; 6th, Or, three lozenges Azure [*Baguley*]; 7th, Argent, a fesse dancettée Gules [*Chedle*]; 8th, Or, a fesse Azure [*Vernon*]; 9th, Quarterly Or and Gules, a bend Sable [*Malbanc*]; 10th, Azure, a chevron between three crowns Or [*Corona*]; 11th, Azure, a garb Or [*Grosvenor of Holme*]; 12th, Sable, a cross patonce Argent [*Pulford*]; 13th, Sable [Azure], three birds [pheasants] Or [*Fesant*]; 14th, Argent, two bars Gules [*Mainwaring of Peover*]; 15th, Azure, three garbs Or [*Blundeville*]; 16th, Azure, a wolf's head erased Argent [*Hugh Lupus*].

The second shield:—*Bunbury*, and quarterings as last, impaling, Quarterly of twenty, viz.: 1st, Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, 2nd and 3rd, Gules, a fret Argent [Or], over all a fesse Sable [Azure, *Norres of Speke*]; 2nd, Sable [Azure], a chief Argent [*Haselwall of Heswall*]; 3rd, Sable [Azure], a cross moline crowned Or [*Molyneux*]; 4th, Argent, on a mount Vert an eagle rising Sable, beaked and legged Or [*Erneys*]; 5th, As 3rd, with a crescent Or for difference [*Molyneux of Little Crosby*]; 6th, Gules, within a bordure engrailed Or, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or [*Gernet*]; 7th, As 1st, with the fesse Sable and a mullet of the same, in the 1st and 4th quarters [*Norres of West Derby*]; 8th, Sable, fretty Argent, in chief a label Gules [*Harrington*];

9th, Argent, on a mount Vert a stag lodged Gules, attired Or [ ]; 10th, Argent, a fesse Gules between three birds Sable, beaked and legged of the second, a crescent Or for difference [ ]; 11th, Argent, a cross patonce Sable [ ]; 12th, Sable, three lions passant in pale Argent [*English*]; 13th, Argent, on a bend Sable three lozenges of the field, each charged with a saltire Gules [*Urswick*]; 14th, Argent, two bendlets Sable [ ]; 15th, Sable, a lion rampant Argent charged on the shoulder with a chess-rook Gules, [*Verdon*]; 16th, Argent, on a bend Vert three wolves' heads of the first, a mullet Sable for difference [*Myddelton*]; 17th, Vert, a chevron between three wolves' heads erased Argent, a mullet Sable [*Myddelton*]; 18th, Gules, on a bend Or, three lions passant (?) Sable [ ]; 19th, Argent, two birds in pale Sable [ ]; 20th, Argent, a cross Sable, charged with a mullet Gules, a canton Ermine [*Whitehead* or *Hollinshead*?]—

Here lyeth ye body of Sr Henry Bunbury of Stanney in y^e^ County of Chester K^t^ | he married 2 Wiues: first Anne daughter of Geffrey Shakerley of Holme | in y^e^ County of Chester Esqr by whom he had yſsue 3 sonnes & 6 daughters of | whom there is suruiuing a sone & 4 daugh^ters^ to his 2nd wife he married Martha da= | ughter to Edw̃: Norreys of Speake in y^e^ County of Lancaſt: Esqr̃ by whom he had | yſsue 7 sõnes & 3 daugh^ters^ of whom there is suruiuing 6 sõnes & 2 daughters. |

The foregoing inscription is above the two shields, and below them is—

The foreſayd Sr Henry dyed on y^e^ viii^th^ day of ſeptember An^o^ 1634. |

Sir Henry Bunbury's Funeral Certificate will be found in *Cheshire and Lancashire Funeral Certificates*, Record Society, vol. vi., where the names of his issue and their marriages are stated, adding to the pedigree contained in Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*. Sir Henry was knighted in 1603, before the coronation of James I.

He made a nuncupative will "about the moneth of September 1634 about three days before his decease," which was proved at Chester. He required his debts to be paid, and gave the rest to his wife Dame Martha Bunbury and his two daughters Martha and Priscilla equally. The inventory of his goods, amounting to £919, 19s. 4d., was taken, 11th October 1634, by Thomas Benett of Willaston, yeoman, Thomas Streete of Ockleston, William Adams of Sutton, Thomas Crossle, of Ledsham, and Thomas Hicock of Woodebank.

The will or "Martha Bunbury, widow, late wife of Sr Henry Bunbury, of Stanney, Knight," dated 6th November 1639, was proved at Chester 9th May 1643 by Priscilla Bunbury and John Werden. The testatrix desires to be buried at Thornton; mentions "John Bunbury, her eldest son, Thomas 2 son, Sackfild 3 son, George 4 son, Gefferay 5 son, Dutton 6 son, daughter Alice Smith." She gives to Martha Bunbury, daughter of Sir Henry Bunbury [by his first wife], a feather bed, &c., and also "the jewell my [step] sonne Richardson gaue vnto mee." "To daughter Precilla Bunbury my house in Chester near St. John's Church to her and her heirs, and the goods, jewels, plate, chattels, &c., in or about my house in Chester. I give to her also the Annuity that I bought which was my brother Jeffrey Bunbury's, being £5 yearly during his life." Executors: Daughter Priscilla and Mr. John Worthen [Werden] of Chester, gent., and Raphe Cotgreave of Geldne Sutton, yeoman, and for overseers Mr. Henry Berknett, of Chester, the elder, Esqr., and John Trevis of Horton, gent. Signed with a mark. Witnesses: John Eaton his mark. Robert Taylor.

The inventory of Dame Martha Bunbury, of the City of Chester, amounting to £531, 3s. 5d., was taken by Mr. Edward Evans, mercer, and Mr. Thomas Wright, watchmaker, both of Chester, and John Eaton, of Stanney, yeoman. It comprises Linen, &c., £60; Coach horses, coach and harness, £50; Books, £3; Gilde[d] Plate, £49, 15s. 10d.; White Plate, £24, 5s. 4d.; Two Borders of Jewels, £23, 6s. 8d.; Eight gold rings, £6, 10s.; Braſslete and Jewells, £15; and In old Gold, £22.

[104]

A square marble tablet below the above panel—

In memory of | the Revd Rowland Chambre late Rector of this Pariſh. | He was preſented to this Church in the year 1760, | where no Predeceſſor having reſided | within the memory of Man, | it devolved upon him to Refit the Parſonage, | erect ſeveral additional Buildings, | and decorate the Grounds about

it. | He refided here during his Incumbency, | and died the tenth day of December | in the Year of our Lord 1796, | aged 65. | Hac domus ultima | Tendimus omnes. | [*sic*]

The Rev. Rowland Chambre was the son of Francis Chambre, attorney-at-law, of Petton, Salop. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, A.B. 1749, A.M. 1753; Deacon 1752, Priest 1753. Instituted Vicar of Madeley, Salop, 1753, and Rector of Sheinton, Salop, 15th March 1756, being again instituted Vicar of Madeley 16th March 1756. Vacated both livings, and was instituted Rector of Thornton-le-Moors 29th September 1760. Instituted Rector of Berrington, Salop, 1787. On 5th June 1787, when he was decribed as Chaplain to James, Earl of Hopetoun, he received a dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury to hold Thornton and Berrington, the livings being valued at £300 and £250 respectively, and their distance apart stated to be not more than thirty miles. He held both until his death, and much enlarged Thornton Rectory, adding a storey thereto. He published a sermon on Ephesians vi. 10, *Religion the principle and support of rational courage, preached at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, before the Regiment of Volunteers on their first receiving the Colours*, Shrewsbury, 1759, 4to. (See Scott's *Admissions to St. John's College*, iii. 559.) His will, dated 28th April 1789, was proved at Chester, under £100, 12th January 1797, by his widow, Elizabeth Chambre, the sole executrix and legatee. The will is sealed with a much obliterated seal of the armorial bearings of his family, with helm and mantlet, which, according to Burke's *General Armory*, are: Azure, an armed arm embowed Or, issuing from the sinister holding a red rose slipped and leaved proper. The crest on the seal is a greyhound's head.

[105]

In the south wall of the chapel are three windows; the middle one of two lights is inscribed—

To · the · glory · of · God · and · in · | Memory · of · Frances · Smith
of · Elton · Hall · who · died · | 12th · Sept: 1857 · aged · 75 · years.

[106]

On the same wall, immediately over the priest's door, is a lozenge-shaped painted panel, the frame highly ornamented with cruciform ornaments, and having leopards' faces at each corner, all in gilt. Arms: Quarterly of eight, viz.: 1st and 8th, *Bunbury*; 2nd, *Stanney*; 3rd, *Aldersey*, with a mullet

Argent in chief; 4th, *Barton;* 5th, *Stalker;* 6th, *Bamville*, with a crescent in the fesse-point; 7th, *Sylvester.* Impaling: 1st, Quarterly, Argent and Gules, four crosses pattée counterchanged [*Chetwode*[1]]; 2nd, Sable, three leopards' faces, jessant de lys Argent [*Ockley*]; 3rd, Sable, a lion rampant Argent [*Sounde?*]; 4th, Azure, a lion rampant Or [*Crewe*]; 5th, Azure, a plate between three crescents Or [*Ree*]; 6th, Argent, on a bend cotised Gules three crescents of the first [*Rawlegh*]; 7th, Quarterly, Argent and Sable, in the second and third a stag's head cabossed Or, over all a bend Gules [*Henhull*]; 8th, Ermine, on a chief indented Gules an annulet between two crowns Or [*Leche*]; 9th, Sable, a sling, or hand bow, in bend between two pheons Argent [*Cawarden*]; 10th, Vert, on a bend engrailed Argent three daws Sable, beaked and legged Gules [*Dawson*]; 11th, Vert, a bend Ermine [*Wettenhall*]; 12th, Argent, a wyvern with wings expanded Sable, beaked and legged Gules [ ]. At the sides of the arms are two crests, viz.: 1st, *Bunbury;* and 2nd, Out of a crest coronet Or a lion rampant Gules [*Chetwode*], with MEMĒTO MORI among the scrolls at the sides of the shield—

Next vnder this place lyeth y^e · body of Sarai daughter of Iohn Chetwoode of | ockley in y^e county of Stafford [Esqr] y^e late wife to Thomas Bunbury of Stan= | ney in y^e county Palatyne of Chester Esqr by whome she had ysue 5: | soñs; Thomas & John which both died yonge & one unbaptized, Henry | William: & 7 daughters: Vrsula Martha Eleanor (Elizabeth | y^t died yonge) Abigail, Lidia, & Mary; she died y^e 24th | day of November Año Doñi 1671 aged almost= | forty & five yeares | Blessed are ye dead which die in y^e Lord | euen so saith ye spirit: for frô thence | forth they rest frô theire Labours. |

---

[1] A fine Chetwode achievement, in colours, made in 1681 by Randle Holme, will be found in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. i. 2nd series, page 76.

[107]

In the same wall, to the west of the priest's door, is a window of three lights, under which is a brass inscribed—

To the Glory of God | and in connection with | the restoration of this Church | A.D. 1878 this window is placed | in loving memory of his parents | by Joseph Pover of Elton Hall. |

[107*]

Since these notes were copied a brass has been erected on a pillar at the south side of the chancel, bearing the following inscription—

In grateful memory | of | Joseph Pover | of Elton Hall, | 22 years churchwarden | of this parish, | who died 27 Feb: 1904. | Aged 75 Years. | A kind neighbour, a firm friend | a just magistrate. | [*text.*] |

[108]

On the same south wall, further west, against the arch, is a marble tablet, with arms and crest in colours, on a Chippendale shield. Arms: Sable, a hind trippant Argent[1] [*Cottingham*], impaling, Argent, a saltire Gules [ ]. Crest: A man's head in profile proper wreathed about the temples Argent and Sable.

Underneath lies Interred | the Body of | Richard Cottingham, | of the City of Cheſter, Gent | (Eldeſt Son of Iohn Cottingham, | of Dunham on the Hill Gent.) | He Married Mary the only Daughter | and Heiress | of John Gregg of Elton Gent | by whom He had iſſue one son | named Iohn. | He departed this mortal life | the 27th of August 1720 | in the 49th Year of his Age. |

Administration of the goods of Richard Cottingham, of the City of Chester, gent., was granted at Chester, 20th September 1720, to his widow, Mary Cottingham; Philip Wright, of St. Dunstan's in the West, London, and Thomas Gill, of Chester, gent., joining in the bond. On 10th February 1742–3, Administration *de bonis non*, &c., was granted to John Cottingham, of Chester, gent. (Mrs.

[1] This should be Sable, two hinds counter-trippant Argent.

Mary Cottingham having died); John Parnell, of Chester, gent., and John Beech, of the same, yeoman, joining in the bond. On 23rd July 1743 Administration of the goods of John Cottingham, late of the parish of St. John the Baptist in Chester, gent., was granted to John Travers, of Trevallin, co. Denbigh, Esq., the principal creditor.

Here is the step down from the chapel into the south aisle.

[109] THE SOUTH AISLE

At the east end of the south wall, next the chapel, is an ornamental tablet with cherubim, esquire's helm and mantlet. Arms: Sable, two hinds counter-trippant Argent [*Cottingham*], and on a shield of pretence, Or, three trefoils slipped between two chevronels Sable [*Gregg*]. Crest: A man's head in profile, wreathed about the temples [Argent and Sable].

Here Lyeth intered with his Anceſtors | Peter Cottingham Esquire first Secretary | to the Lord Chancellor Macclesfield | who Dyed the 30th January 1743 | Aged 71. | Also Jane Cottingham his Dearly Beloved | Wife who Dyed the 23th of November 1751 | Aged 76. |

Below this monument is a piscina.

In the same wall, to the west, is a window of two lights of plain glass.

[110]

On the same wall, between the two westernmost windows, is a white marble tablet with a Gothic frame mounted on a grey marble slab—

In | Affectionate Remembrance | of | James Gerrard gent.[1] | of the Stand Field, Great Crosby, | Lancashire, | Born 30th January 1795 | Died 16th September 1877 | also | Hannah Jackson Gerrard | Born 6th July 1796 Died 2nd April 1881 | also | Ann Gerrard | Born 23rd December 1800, | Died 30th December 1887. |

[1] See Nos. 118 and 119.

Below the inscription is a coat of arms with two crests. Arms: Quarterly of six, viz.: 1st and 6th, Argent, a saltire Gules [*Fitzgerald*]; 2nd, Azure, a lion rampant [Ermine] crowned [Or] [*Gerard*]; 3rd, Vert [Azure], a lion rampant [Argent, *Montalt*]; 4th, Sable [Vert], a cross engrailed Ermine [*Kingsley*]; 5th [Argent], a tree eradicated [proper, *Sylvester*?]. Over all a crescent for difference. Crests: 1st, A lion's jamb erect and erased Ermine grasping a hawk's lure; 2nd, A lion rampant Ermine [both for *Gerard*]. Motto: Jehovah Jireth.

James Gerrard was, at one time, a druggist in Old Hall Street, Liverpool, and a considerable landowner at Crosby and the Island of Walney. He was a Governor or Visitor of the Merchant Taylors' School at Crosby, and is remembered as a good, charitable old bachelor and, as a lover of art, as one of the early patrons of Ansdell. On the 7th November 1809 he was apprenticed for seven years to John Taylor, of Liverpool, druggist; the premium paid was £100: Taylor was to find James Gerrard with meat, drink, and lodging, and his father, William Gerrard, of Liverpool, flour dealer, was to find him with clothing and washing during the term. At the end of his apprenticeship James Gerrard was not to carry on business "in any part of Liverpool nearer to the Southern part thereof than where St. George's Church is now standing and being in the same town." Mr. Gerrard claimed to be descended through his grandfather, James Gerrard, of Wimbolds Trafford (born 1710, died 1786), and his great-grandfather, James Gerrard, of Dunham (born 1688, died 1768) from the family of James Gerrard, gent. (No. 94), and had armorial glass set up at Standfield House.

[111]

On the same wall, to the east of the south door, is a white marble tablet mounted on black marble—

Sacred | To the memory of | John Cheers Wright, of Hapsford | who died | the 23rd day of November 1894, | aged 59 years. |
[Text: Psalm cxii. 6v] J. Palmer, Frodsham.

Mr. Wright, who had retired from business and lived at Hapsford, died quite suddenly at a meeting of ratepayers at Dunham o' th' Hill, aged 70 years (*Liverpool Daily Post*, 24th Nov. 1894).

Here is the south door.

[112]

In the south aisle, on the south side of the nave arcading, is a marble tablet with a blank shield, the inscription in capital letters—

Sacred | to the memory of | Thomas Roberts Esqr | late of Crab Walle Hall in this County, | died 22nd March 1827 | aged 50. | Lucy Lloyd died 1 Dec: 1829 | aged 41. |
T. Kelley, Chester.

[113]

Carved on a pillar in the nave, very roughly cut—

C W
1705

Carved on a pillar near the organ—

Æ G
1705

[114] CHURCHYARD

The sun-dial has a shaft which probably dates from the seventeenth century. The dial plate is inscribed—

Iohn Percival
Edward Clough
17 Wardens 54
D. Seddon,
Frodsham,
Fecit.

[115]

On the west gable of the nave, outside, over the

window, is a square stone let into the wall, bearing this inscription in capital letters—

W·MYERE
I·PERCIEV
LL ∽ 1715
C W

[116]

In the porch to the south door, on the wooden panels above the door outside—

T·D İ·G
C W
J 7 25

On the east lintel of the porch—

I G
J685
I C
1716

[117]

In the churchyard, in the south-east corner, is an altar tomb inscribed—

Here lieth the Body of | William Egerton of Dunham | who departed this Life | September the 9th 1747 | Aged 63 years | Also near hereto lieth | the Body of Mary late | wife to the aforesaid Wil | liam Egerton who depar | ted this Life April the 17th | 1757 aged 80 | Also near hereto lieth | interred the body of Ma | ry Egerton Daughter to | the aforesaid William Eg | erton she died December | the 20th 1763 Aged 44. |

[118]

A flat stone.

Sacred to the Memory of | Thomas Gerrard of Bridge | Trafford who departed this life | March 26th 1825 aged 83 Years |

Alſo Mary Wife of the above who | departed this life Augt 23rd 1843 | Aged 94 Years | Alſo Thomas their Son who | departed this life March 2nd 1842 | Aged 51 Years | Alſo Ann Daughter of the above | Thomas and Mary Gerrard | who died at Bridge Trafford | March 16th 1866 aged 79 Years. |

[119]

A granite tomb, with sarcophagus and head-stone, the inscription in capital letters—[1]

Erected | to the memory | of | James Gerrard gent. | of the | Standfield, Great Crosby, Lancashire | born 30 January 1795 | died 16 September 1877 | also | Hannah Jackson Gerrard | born 6 July 1796 | died 2 April 1881 | also | Ann Gerrard | born 23 December 1800 | died 30 December 1887. ||

In memory of William Gerrard, of Liverpool, born December | 1763, died 23 April 1813, also of Betty Robinson Gerrard | his wife, born 10 July 1763, died 24 November 1849, also of | their daughter Elizabeth Gerrard, born 27 July 1799, died at the Standfield, Great Crosby, 30 June 1856. || William Gerrard born 8 April 1792, died 17 July 1792, also of | Ann Gerrard, born 13 November 1793 and Hannah Gerrard | born 9 February 1791, both died in January 1795, also of | William Gerrard, born 1 February 1805 died 6 August 1805 | all children of William Gerrard and Betty Robinson Gerrard. ||

[119*]

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE THORNTON-LE-MOORS BELLS

(1) Iesvs be ovr speed 1625.
(2) William Wright Samvel Norfolk
Chvrchwardens 1708.

This bell bears the mark of Ralph Ashton, of Wigan, bell-founder; on a shield, a bell between the letters R. A.

(3) Gloria in excelsis Deo 1625.
I.C. W.E. Wardens.
(4) Cast by John Warner & Sons, London.

This is the clock-bell.

[1] See No. 110.

APPENDIX

Note to No. 24

In Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. ii. p. 391, it is stated as follows in reference to this monument:—

"The inscription is on a marble tablet, with ornaments in the fantastical style of the day, decorated with the arms of Bunbury impaling Kelsal, Ermine, a bend engrailed Sable, a crescent for difference. The effect is much injured by plaster pillars, and a profusion of gilding and tawdry foliage of the same materials."

The objectionable ornaments, referred to above, as well as the shield of arms, have disappeared, and the tasteful lettering of the inscription is now the noticeable feature of this monument.

BACKFORD

An oak screen has been erected between the nave and the tower; upon it is carved:—

To the glory of God and the Memory of Richard John Fairclough, M.A., for 26 years Vicar of this Parish, during whose incumbency the Church was restored, this screen is erected by parishioners & friends.

C. M. N. } Churchwardens
H. C. } Easter 1905.

The old parish chest, which was missing, has recently been found in a damaged condition, and has been carefully repaired. It bears the partially restored inscription:—

Thos. Peirson Churchwardens
Will. Davies 1636.

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REPORT FOR 1905

PRESENTED 1ST FEBRUARY 1906

DURING the year nine new members, paying £1, 1s. each, have joined the Society, and three non-resident members, Colonel Fishwick, Mr. W. H. Rylands, and Mr. F. Stapleton Bretherton, have very kindly consented to increase their subscriptions from 10s. 6d. to £1, 1s. Twelve members (six resident and six non-resident) have resigned, or have been removed by the Council under the rules of the Society, and three resident members, one non-resident, and one life-member have died. The net financial loss to the Society is £3, 14s. per annum. Among those who have died, Mr. Edward Evans had been a member of the Society from the year of its commencement, the date of his election being the 23rd November 1848. The Society has to deplore the loss of a distinguished antiquary in the death of Dr. George William Marshall, F.S.A., *York Herald*, of Mr. Henry Douglas Eshelby, F.S.A., for many years the Hon. Treasurer of this Society, who always took the deepest interest in its welfare, and worked hard and successfully to put it on a sound financial basis at a time when the Society had fallen on evil days. On All Saints' Day there passed unexpectedly away an old member of our Society, who welcomed it warmly when Halsall was visited many years ago, the Rev. Canon Blundell, sometime Chaplain to Queen Victoria, Hon. Chaplain to King Edward VII., and for forty-two years Rector of Halsall, whose influence for good was felt far beyond the confines of his parish, a truly saintly and lovable man, the friend and father of his flock, a cultivated, courteous, kindly English gentleman. During the spring Mr. W. E. Gregson, who for many years had occupied the office of Hon. Treasurer, was obliged to relinquish

his post owing to increasing business engagements, and Mr. F. C. Beazley, a member of Council, kindly accepted the position at the unanimous request of the Council. The Council wish to place on record their very high appreciation of the work which Mr. Gregson has so long and ungrudgingly given to the affairs of the Society, and they have unanimously elected him to the vacancy on the Council created by the retirement of Mr. F. C. Beazley when he took up the position of Hon. Treasurer.

Ten meetings have been held during the year, at each of which a paper has been read dealing with some local subject. The Council are glad to note that the attendance of members continues good. A new departure was made on the evening of 2nd November, when, at the invitation of the City Librarian, the Society met at the Central Free Library, and Mr. Peter Cowell kindly exhibited a few of the treasures under his care belonging to the Library Committee especially bearing upon the history of Liverpool and the district. Two excursions took place during the summer, and were well attended.

A double volume, 55–56 (N.S. 19–20), of the Society's *Transactions* was issued to members on the 28th May last.

MEMBERS ELECTED, 1905.

Samuel Nowell.
R. Stewart-Brown.
Donald Dean Burrell.
Richard Eric Mather Withers.
Dr. T. H. Bickerton.
Robert Newstead.
A. J. Thompson.
George Chambers.
Isaac Marshall.
The Library of Congress, Washington, U.S.A.

PAPERS READ, 1905.

Jan. 12. Annual Meeting, "The Liverpool Fee-Farm Leases." By J. Ramsay Muir, M.A.

„ 26. "The Development of Birkenhead, 1775–1875," illustrated by lantern slides. W. F. Irvine. Exhibition of Excursion slides.

Feb. 9. "Lancashire and Cheshire as Subjects or Backgrounds in General Literature before 1800." By Robert H. Case, B.A.

Feb. 23. "Notes on the Parish of Warton." By J. K. FLOYER, M.A., F.S.A.

Mar. 9. "Notes on the Parish of Prescot." By Rev. FRED. G. PATERSON, M.A.

Mar. 23. "Notes on some Unchronicled Banks and Bankers of Early Liverpool." By JOHN HUGHES.

AUTUMN SESSION.

Nov. 2. Meeting at the Free Library. Paper by Mr. PETER COWELL.

Nov. 16. "A Short History of Farnworth Grammar School." By C. RICHARD LEWIS.

,, 30. "The Pretender's March through Cheshire in 1745." By Rev. F. S. BANNER.

Dec. 14. "Liverpool Shipping in 1626." By ROBERT GLADSTONE, Jun., B.C.L., M.A.

The Hon. Treasurer in account with The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

Year Ending 31st December 1905.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank	19	12	11
Subscriptions received during the year, including dividend on Consols and Bank interest	307	13	3
Balance in Bank at credit of Tablets Account, transferred for postages, &c.	1	19	3
Sale of Books	5	15	0
W. O Roper, Esq., towards illustrations	1	5	0
W. F. Irvine ,, ,,	1	1	0
The Corporation of Warrington towards illustrations	4	15	0
	£342	1	5

Payments.				£	s.	d.
Rent, one year to 30th June 1905				10	10	0
Rent of stock-room, one year to 30th September 1905				5	0	0
Refreshments, balance 1904	£3	4	6			
,, 1905	10	12	1			
				13	16	7
Secretary's honorarium, balance 1904	£6	11	3			
,, ,, 1905	26	5	0			
				32	16	3
Indexing Volume LV.-VI., 1904				5	0	0
Printing Volume LIV., notices, &c., 1904	£33	19	4			
,, ,, LV.-LVI.	139	5	1			
,, Notices, addressing, postages, 1905, delivering volumes, &c., 1905	17	0	2			
				190	4	7
Paid on account of plates, Volume LVII.				0	19	2
Subscriptions to other Societies, and for Archæological Index				5	14	3
Insurance to Lady-Day, 1906				0	16	0
Limelight and Expenses				2	12	0
Books to add to Library and Stock, and carriage, 1904				1	15	1
Rates and taxes, new stock-room, 1904	£0	7	4			
,, ,, 1905	1	8	2			
				1	15	6
Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian's stationery				6	10	0
Treasurer's cheque-books and postages				2	16	3
Cash in hand at 31st December 1905	£11	10	6			
Balance in Bank	50	5	3			
				61	15	9
				£342	1	5

F. C. Beazley, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct,
J. Paul Rylands.

16th January 1906.

This Index does not include "The Monumental and other Inscriptions in the Churches of Stoak, Backford, and Thornton-le-Moors, in the County of Chester," which is separately indexed at pages 196–207.

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NOTE

This Index was begun under the auspices of the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries. Its success being assured, the Congress have placed it in the hands of the publishers to continue yearly.

The value of the Index to archæologists is now recognised. Every effort is made to keep its contents up to date and continuous, but it is obvious that the difficulties are great unless the assistance of the societies is obtained. If for any reason the papers of a society are not indexed in the year to which they properly belong, the plan is to include them in the following year ; and whenever the papers of societies are brought into the Index for the first time they are then indexed from the year 1891.

By this plan it will be seen that the year 1891 is treated as the commencing year for the Index, and that all Transactions published in and since that year will find their place in the series.

To make this work complete an index of the Transactions from the beginning of archæological societies down to the year 1890 is needed. This work is now going through the press.

Societies will greatly oblige by communicating any omissions or suggestions to the editor, c/o Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd., 16, James Street, Haymarket, London.

Single copies of the yearly Index from 1891 may be obtained. Many of the Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries take a sufficient number of copies of the yearly Index to issue with their Transactions to each of their members. The more this plan is extended the less will be the cost of the Index to each society.

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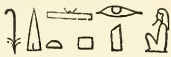
WAINWRIGHT (G. A.). The formula  in the light of mythology. *Bibl. Arch. Soc. xxvi.* 101–104.

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